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BASHKIMI HITS XINHUA FOR LINKING NAZI DEFEAT, OIL CONTROL

AU151249 Tirana ATA in English 0911 GMT 15 Apr 80

["Hitler's Advocates in Beijing"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA)--At a time when all the freedom-loving peoples of the world are preparing to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the marvelous victory over fascism and evoke the heroism and sacrifices made to win freedom, the Chinese revisionists have joined the chorus of the old and young nostalgics of fascism, writes the newspaper BASHKIMI, commenting on the admissions of XINHUA agency, that "the shortage in oil supplies became Achilles' heel for the Nazi armed forces".

Today's aggressors, underlines the newspaper, justify yesterday's aggressors. As for Chinese social-imperialism, Hitler's and German imperialism's defeat is not a deed of the struggle and sacrifices of all the peoples of the antifascist coalition. The Chinese revisionists throw mud at and seek to wipe out from history the heroic struggle of the peoples to do away with the fascist plague. They defend Hitler and his monstrous crimes, explaining his defeat with technical factors. Thus Hitler finds advocates in Beijing too. This is an apology, which is in compliance with the current U.S. West European etc. bourgeois historiography, which has reached that far as to call the Hitlerite concentration camps and the extermination of millions of people in the gas rooms, neither more nor less, than "sanitary prophylactic measures".

The cynical rewriting of the history of the second world war, is done by Chinese social-imperialism for its actual counterrevolutionary aims. First and foremost, the Chinese revisionists seek to disarm the proletariat and the peoples in face of the imperialists aggressions. The "lesson" of history, they want to teach the peoples, says that it is worthless to oppose the aggressor, because the aggressor is invincible, if there is oil. According to Chinese logic, the Vietnamese people ought not to have fought against aggression of U.S. imperialism at the beginning and against Chinese social-imperialism later on, and the Afghan people should not fight against the aggression of Soviet social-imperialism. It is clearly seen that the Chinese revisionists want to arouse in the world the psychosis of submission towards imperialism. Secondly, Beijing seeks to carry forward, through pro-Nazi propaganda, its policy of war instigation. As Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in the work Reflections on China: "China is interlaced in the actions of the two superpowers in the attempt to attain the limits it has established to become a superpower. Naturally, its attempts to instigate a third world war result from here".

Trumpeting the fact that it was oil that conquered Hitler, Beijing tells the other superpowers that if they ensure oil they will have the states and peoples in the pocket. In this line the Chinese revisionists go even further, by recognising to the imperialist powers the right to plunder as much as possible the oil of the other countries and to gather colossal strategic reserves in order to unleash large scale aggressions and conflicts.

LLESHI GREETS SYRIAN COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU162032 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On the occasion of Syria's national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of its independence, it is my pleasure to convey greetings and sincere wishes for the happiness of the friendly people of Syria and for the defense of their homeland against the plans of the imperialist and Zionist aggressors, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally.

I formulate best wishes for the continuous development of friendly relations between our two peoples and countries.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE

AU212054 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, proceeding from the desire to develop friendly relations between the two countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

ELECTIONS TO PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, COURTS HELD 20 APRIL

AU212037 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Announcement on conclusion of elections to people's councils and people's courts: Elections to the people's councils of districts, cities, city residential areas, united villages and other villages and the elections of people's judges and assistant judges were held throughout People's Socialist Republic of Albania on 20 April 1980. They took place in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and revolutionary optimism.

The evidence which the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has received from the executive committees of the district people's councils shows that elections were held in complete order and in compliance with the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and also the decree on elections of people's councils and people's courts.

An overall number of 1,507,772 voters were registered in the electoral lists for the elections of the people's councils and people's courts and that 1,507,772 voters participated in the voting for the members of the district people's councils and people's courts which is equal to 100 percent of all the voters.

Over 99.99 percent of the voters voted for the Democratic Front candidates for the district people's councils, with one ballot against. Voting for the Democratic Front candidates for the people's councils of cities was 100 percent; voting for the Democratic Front candidates for the people's councils of city residential areas was 100 percent; voting for the Democratic Front candidates for people's councils of united villages was 100 percent; and voting for the Democratic Front candidates for the people's councils of other villages was over 99.99 percent, with 45 ballots against.

Voting for the Democratic Front candidates for people's judges was over 99.99 percent, with 2 ballots against, and voting for Democratic Front candidates for assistant people's judges was over 99.99 percent, with 5 ballots against. The commissions of polling centers found 53 ballots void.

The 20 April elections were a brilliant reflection of the steel-like unity of the Albanian people around the Democratic Front and their determination to defend and constantly strengthen the people's regime, freedom and the country's defense, as well as to march on the road of socialism along which (?they are) wisely led by the AWP headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Tirana, 21 April 1980 from the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

IMPORTANCE OF FORTHCOMING PARIS COMMUNIST MEETING STRESSED

AU211145 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Communists Frontrankers in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Excerpts] The Bulgarian communists and all working people--inspired constructors of the developed socialist society--highly value and greet the initiative of the central committees of the PZPR and the PCF [French Communist Party] for convening a meeting in Paris to discuss the tasks which the struggle for peace and disarmament is facing now and to invite Europe's communist and workers parties to this meeting.

The initiative for the Paris meeting is exceptionally important and timely right now, in the conditions of the substantial aggravation of international political life caused by the new and dangerous acts of the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonic circles, which have started a broad counteroffensive against the results of detente and are attempting to return mankind to the period of the "cold war." The topicality and significance of the Paris meeting are even greater because of the fact that detente most categorically must be defended in Europe where it achieved its most significant successes. Here, in the old continent, it has the strongest influence on developing the entire system of international relations, and again it is here--on European soil--that it is being subjected to the greatest trials and dangers because of the intentions of the United States and NATO to turn Western Europe into the target of a new qualitative stage of the arms race.

For the Bulgarian communists the struggle for foiling the militarist designs of the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonic circles is a class struggle in defense of the achievements of real socialism. It is an international duty to the working people throughout the world and to their basic interests, which first of all aim to peace. Therefore the BCP has a feeling of highest responsibility for its contribution to the struggle against the military danger, against the arms race, and for detente, disarmament and cooperation, and views this contribution as one of the practical manifestations of its solid loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism and solidarity. In its versatile activity for consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence on the international arena, the BCP has always paid special attention and care to the multisided initiatives of the fraternal communist and workers parties and to the cohesion and joint actions of the communist movement.

Therefore the BCP will cooperate and will make all necessary efforts for a successful and fruitful activity at the forthcoming Paris meeting, for further increasing the role and contribution of the communist movement in the noble struggle for peace, in accordance with its place among the frontrankers in the struggle for a world without arms and wars, for freedom, democracy, progress, and the peoples' bright future.

BONEV HOLDS TALKS WITH MONGOLIAN LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

AU211553 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Talks began in Sofia today between the delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by National Assembly Chairman Vladimir Bonev, and a Mongolian legislative delegation, headed by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural. Before the meeting the members of the Mongolian delegation laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid tribute to his memory.

TAKOV RECEIVED BY MUGABE, MUZENDA IN SALISBURY

AU211928 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 21 (BTA)--Today Bulgaria's delegation to the celebrations on the occasion of the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence, led by Mr Peko Takov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice president of the State Council, was received by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe.

During the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the head of the Bulgarian delegation handed over a message by Bulgaria's State Council president to Mr Robert Mugabe. Zimbabwe's leader thanked cordially for the greetings extended and expressed his conviction that relations of mutual cooperation and friendship would be developing between the two countries.

This afternoon the delegation was received by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe Muzenda. Matters pertaining to bilateral relations were dwelt upon at the meeting.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DUTCH COMMISSION

AU181505 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 18 (BTA)--A protocol on the work of the Bulgaro-Dutch commission on economic, industrial and technological cooperation was signed here today.

The commission assessed positively the development of bilateral trade and maintains that every prerequisite exists for its doubling in the coming years. Special attention was paid to the joint industrial and commercial production in the fields of chemistry, electronics, shipbuilding, exploitation of raw materials, agriculture and the joint appearance on the markets of third countries.

At the closing ceremony of the week of Dutch technology here Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister, awarded Mr S. van Lent, chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Dutch centre for promotion of trade, with the Madara Horseman order for his great merits to the deepening of Bulgaro-Dutch economic contacts.

Bulgaria cooperates with 15 Dutch firms in seed production, broiler chicken rearing, pharmacology, domestic electronic appliances, etc. Possibilities of setting up joint ventures are studied. Bulgaria's exports for Holland last year marked a 50 per cent increase over the 1978 index. Days of Bulgarian technology are planned to be organized in Holland this September.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINNISH COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

AU191910 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)--A protocol signed by the cooperative organizations of Bulgaria and Finland stresses that the exchange of delegations by the cooperative unions of the two countries is very important for their getting to know better one another and for the expansion of bilateral contacts.

The document provides for the two countries to cooperate within the framework of the international cooperative union for consolidation of unity of the international cooperative movement, for raising its role in the economic and social development of organizations in defence of the interests of the working people.

Besides this, possibilities for further activation of the trade and tourist contacts between the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union and the progressive cooperative movement of Finland will be studied, experience will be exchanged on the work of the two cooperative organizations. The document was signed by Mr Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union, and Mr Kauko Aaltonen, director of the Cooperative Union of Finland.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO PRAISES SYRIAN ROLE IN MIDEAST DEVELOPMENTS

AU170850 Sofia BTA in English 0824 GMT 17 Apr 80

["Confidently on Road of Social Reforms"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA)--Syria is a major factor in the Middle East. She is an active participant in the front of steadfastness, which rallies the progressive Arab countries opposing the USA-Israel-Egypt conspiracy against the Arab liberating cause writes today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. In a leader on the national day of the Syrian Arab Republic, the paper points out that Bulgaria backs decisively the struggle of the Syrian people for the just cause, namely that Israel should withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and for the Palestinian people to have their right to homeland and independent state restored.

Marking the fruitful and mutually advantageous relations between Bulgaria and Syria in the sphere of the economy and culture, and the two countries' close stands on all the major international issues and the fruitful contacts between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Ba'th Party, the party paper writes that the development of Bulgaro-Syrian relations have been furthered to a major extent by the 1972 and 1974 visits Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hafiz al-Asad exchanged. RABOTNICHESKO DELO expresses conviction that the new visit of the Bulgarian head of state to the Syrian Arab Republic, due to be held shortly, is to open up a new stage in the relations between the two countries.

LEADERS SEE OFF ZHIVKOV, PARTY-STATE DELEGATION TO SYRIA

AU211050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A party-state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has departed for the Syrian Arab Republic. The following persons are members of the delegation: Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the National Agro-industrial Union Central Council; Georgi Pavlov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint Bulgarian-Syrian committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation; and Stefan Mitev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Syria.

At Sofia's airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, and Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Kiril Zarev, Grigor Stoichkov and Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; ministers, secretaries and members of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union permanent board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; BCP Central Committee department heads; and leaders of public and mass organization.

(Nicolas Mazdak) the Syrian charge d'affaires, was also at the airport.

ZHIVKOV GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU211220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary and State Council chairman, to Hafiz al-Asad, secertary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on Syria's national holiday]

[Text] Dear Comrade al-Asad,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and on my own behalf, I am sending to you, the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the entire Syrian people most cordial greetings on the occasion of the national holiday of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Our people sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by the friendly Syrian people in implementing the decisions of the congresses of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on the country's progressive national and social development, and on decisively opposing the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The Bulgarian People's Republic highly values the great efforts of the Syrian Arab Republic to unite all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world for foiling Camp David separate agreements, creating an independent Palestinian state, and reaching a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

I would like once again to express our confidence, dear Comrade al-Asad, that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and for strengthening world peace and security.

I take this opportunity to convey to the Syrian people, through you, most sincere wishes for prosperity and progress and for new successes in developing your beautiful motherland.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1839 GMT on 16 April carries a similar report on the telegram adding that: "On the same occasion Mr Stanko Todorov, the Bulgarian prime minister, has sent a cable of greetings to Mr Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic."]

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211221 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, on Kampuchea's national holiday]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic the entire Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we send the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee, the heroic Kampuchean people, and to you, personally, cordial greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

On 17 April 1975 the long and difficult struggle of the Kampuchean patriots, in close cooperation with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and with the support and solidarity of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community as well as all progressive forces throughout the world, ended with a victory over the imperialist aggressors and internal reaction. However, the Kampuchean people could not benefit from the fruits of its victory. Treacherously usurping the power, the pro-Beijing clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary subjected their own people to unprecedented suffering and pushed the country toward national catastrophe.

Under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation the people's insurrection of 7 January 1979 overthrew the bloody tyranny, opened the road toward a real revival of Kampuchea and inflicted a crushing blow on Beijing's hegemonic plans in Southeast Asia.

We sincerely rejoice at the successes which have been achieved in normalizing the situation in the country and reviving the economy and national culture. The international authority of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council, as the only legal representative of the Kampuchean people, is constantly growing and strengthening. In a fraternal alliance with the Indochina peoples Kampuchea is making its active contribution to developing the good-neighborly relations and cooperation with the states of Southeast Asia and for strengthening peace and security in that region.

With a feeling of great satisfaction I note that the relations of solidarity, friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are constantly growing and strengthening. The Bulgarian people, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will further support the struggle of the Kampuchean working people for defending their motherland's freedom and independence and constructing an independent, free, and democratic Kampuchea.

Let the fraternal friendship between our countries and peoples strengthen and develop!

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO BOLIVIAN CP SECRETARY

AU191824 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, sent a greetings telegram to Jorge Kolle Cueto, first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia, on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

The Bulgarian communists, the telegram says, know you as an ardent patriot and defender of the interests of the workers class and of all Bolivians, as an adamant and confident fighter and communist, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The telegram emphasizes that the Communist Party of Bolivia has achieved major successes within the last few years in the struggle for freedom, democracy and social progress of Bolivia and it also confirmed itself as a major political force in that country. In conclusion, the telegram says: Please allow me to most cordially congratulate you on the occasion of your 50th birthday and to wish you good health and further greater successes in your selfless struggle for the happiness of the Bolivian people.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF DOMINICAN DELEGATION

AU141429 Sofia BTA in English 1423 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--The trade unions of Bulgaria and the Dominican Republic will continue to work towards the fulfillment of the decisions of the 9th World Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), reads the communique on the visit to Bulgaria of a delegation of the Trade Union Movement for Workers' Unity of the Dominican Republic.

They will continue to help the WFTU efforts for expanding the unity of action between trade unions of different international affiliation in the struggle for defending the vital interests of the workers all over the world.

The delegation which visited Bulgaria from April 10th through 13th at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions included the secretaries of the organization Jose Cristobal Duran and Rafael Augusto Pimentel. The guests and a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions discussed the development of relations and cooperation between the two centres and found identity of their views on the basic issues of the international TU and workers' movement.

The delegations expressed their concern over the complicating of the international situation resulting from the aggressive actions of imperialism and reaction and underlined the necessity for strengthening the unity of action of the world trade unions in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. They welcomed the convening of the world parliament of peace builders in Sofia and voiced their readiness to take an active part in its preparations and holding.

On behalf of the workers in the two countries the delegations expressed their international solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution and with the struggle of the peoples in Salvador, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala and Haiti against the provocative campaign of the imperialist and reactionary forces prompted by the events in Afghanistan, as well as against the Camp David accords and the separate Israel-Egyptian treaty.

ZHIVKOVA SPEAKS AT LENIN ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN SOFIA

AU211057 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Apr 80 pp 2,3

[Excerpts] Comrades, Marxism-Leninism is our immortal revolutionary theory. However, Marxism-Leninism is not a religion which must be preached but a teaching, a great revolutionary teaching, which is to be profoundly mastered, creatively applied and constantly developed.

It is from Lenin that for decades the communists from all countries have learned and are learning the science and art of developing flexible strategy and tactics, learning to wisely approach the problems of the class struggle, to skillfully conduct their line and to defend the working people's basic interests. Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its creative development are the basis of all successes of our society.

Today too we are learning from Lenin about the creative attitude toward revolutionary theory. A profound condition of this is the profound and innovatory rationalization, application and further development of Marxism-Leninism under concrete conditions of the contemporary revolutionary process, in the construction of the new society and in developing socialism's world system.

We, Bulgarian communists, decisively reject the theses which declare Leninism a Russian phenomenon and the theory of revolution and socialist construction in the underdeveloped countries as deeply incorrect, wrong and damaging. We also decisively reject the notion that loyalty to Marxism-Leninism is a manifestation of dogmatism and the rejection of Leninism a sign of the parties' "creativity" and "independence."

That is namely why the deLeninization of scientific socialism, the communist parties and the international communist movement is becoming a form of contemporary anti-communism. This is how imperialism aims at weakening the unity of the socialist community, dividing the communist and workers movement and turning the communists from the correct road. This is nothing but a conscious attempt to deprive the communist parties of revolutionary theory and of Leninism's victorious program.

We are convinced that even the most refined attempts to belittle and weaken Leninism are doomed to fail. Even today the basic international obligation of all Marxist-Leninist parties remains the decisive defense against all kinds of opportunism and its most dangerous manifestations--reformism and Maoism.

Leninism is invincible because it is correct!

Comrades, Vladminir Ilich Lenin scientifically rationalized the essence and fundamental principles of socialist foreign policy. Today these principles are being implemented by the coordinated foreign policy strategy of the socialist community countries. The Bulgarian People's Republic is consistently and steadily implementing its Leninist foreign policy course and, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stresses, is doing everything, according to its forces, to strengthen peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

The Soviet state, created by Lenin, is the first state in history which proclaimed peace and friendship among nations to be the basic goal of its foreign policy. This peaceful foreign policy, initiated by Lenin's decree on peace, is incorporated in the CPSU's peaceful program and is the main factor for developing positive processes in international life. Preserving world peace and overcoming the "cold war" as well as consolidating the policy of coexistence of states with different social systems and detente are the exceptional benefits that mankind succeeded in winning thanks to this policy. Now the order of the day is to preserve these benefits--today, tomorrow and forever--this is our irrevocable obligation to the future generations and the happy future of our long-suffering planet, tired of war and longing for peace.

The words of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev gave new hope and optimism to the hearts of all people in the complex and dangerous period which the world entered at the beginning of the eighties. Comrade Brezhnev said: "The Soviet people and our friends abroad can be confident that the Leninist foreign policy course is irrevocable. It has been determined by the CPSU congresses' decisions and implemented by our entire foreign policy activity. This course combines a consistent love for peace with firm defense against aggression. During the past decades this course justified itself. We shall further follow it and never deviate from it."

We are opponents of national hostility, national hatred and national idiosyncrasies. We are internationalists, Lenin used to say. Today the entire world communist, workers and liberating movement, and all progressive people throughout the world witness the activity and consistency with which the CPSU and the Soviet people are implementing their supreme international duty, and follow Lenin's heritage in fraternal solidarity with the peoples in the struggle for peace and socialism and against aggression and reaction.

The Bulgarian communists and people are rendering full support to the active and energetic struggle of our Soviet brothers, who are worthly implementing their international vocation in defending the peoples' freedom and independence and mankind's peaceful future.

The Leninist policy of the socialist community countries--led by the USSR, and their common struggle for detente and decreasing the danger of a world nuclear-missiles war--is today the main guarantee for mankind's peaceful future. The most important international agreements and decisions on strengthening peace and restraining the arms race during the 70's were a result of the socialist community countries' proposals and initiatives.

The fraternal socialist countries are entering the 80's with an even more farsighted and realistic view. [paragraph continues]

It is a new confirmation of their peaceful strivings, their consistent struggle for liquidating the danger of a world war, and their determined readiness to stop the attempts of imperialism and the U.S. military-industrial complex as well as NATO's tendencies to revive the policy "from a position of strength."

Mankind's interests and security require of all peace-loving and revolutionary forces highest vigilance and political activity. This is necessary especially now, when the U.S. military-industrial complex and NATO countries have intensified their activity and consciously aggravated the international situation.

The increase in tension in international relations and the arms race are threatening to return mankind to the "cold war" period. The lessons of history, however, clearly indicate what the destiny of such a policy can be and how dear the price that the peoples pay for this policy. The Bulgarian People's Republic unreservedly approves the USSR's assistance in defense of Afghanistan and believes that the just struggle of the Afghan people against the attempts of reaction to defeat the national-democratic revolution and the construction of the new society will fail.

The BCP and the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic are consistently and steadily implementing their peace-loving foreign policy in the Balkans, Europe and the world. "Our principle-minded foreign policy course--the course of the Bulgarian People's Republic and of the fraternal socialist countries"--Comrade Todor Zhivkov recently said, "is a course of strengthening and developing detente and peaceful coexistence, stopping the arms race, and supporting the people struggling for freedom, national independence and social progress. This is a course of friendship and cooperation among nations."

The convocation of the peoples' parliament for peace--an authoritative international forum that is to take place in our capital--is a new and bright expression of the Bulgarian people's peace-loving strivings. We are ready to make our contribution to the preparations and constructive spirit of the forthcoming Madrid meeting.

The policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the Balkans remains unchanged, principle-minded and constructive. It aims at constructing lasting peace, sincere confidence, strong friendship and comprehensive cooperation among the Balkan peoples. The Bulgarian people and state desire peace and understanding in the Balkans. Indeed, whoever really is striving for peace, understanding and cooperation among the Balkan peoples will find in Bulgaria's personality a loyal and firm ally. We believe in this noble and, according to our evaluation, realistic goal and we look forward with optimism and will continue further to make our contribution to preserving and strengthening peace and security, developing good neighborliness and friendship, as well as cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

The banner of the Leninist foreign policy--a banner of peace, freedom, independence, humanism, and the people's social progress, will further and more victoriously wave above the planet. Preserving world peace--the cherished desire of entire mankind--is the most worthy climax of this policy.

Comrades, time has no power over the great thought, revolutionary course and giant personality of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Lenin is immortal. The ideas of Leninism are triumphing and, as an eternal torch, illuminate the working people's struggle for communism.

Lenin lives in the party he founded, the party which personifies the mind, honor and consciousness of our epoch.

Lenin lives in the great achievements of the Soviet people along the road to communism.

Lenin lives in the achievements of the world socialist community--the vanguard of world social progress and the most powerful support of the peoples' peace and security.

Lenin lives in the world communist and workers movement, in the upsurge of the national liberation forces and in the entire world contemporary revolutionary process.

Lenin lives in the great struggle of progressive mankind for liquidating the danger of a new world war and for the triumph of peace throughout the world.

Lenin lives in man's belief and striving aimed at knowledge and the truth--at the great unknown, confident in his power, predestined to be a creator and victor.

With Lenin, mankind will reach the full victory of communism and the cooperation, unity and fraternity predestined for free mankind.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ACADEMICIAN BALEVSKI ON BIRTHDAY

AU211450 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 April 1980 carries a 700-word report on pages 1 and 2, which includes a 500-word letter from Todor Zhivkov, on a celebration held in Sofia to celebrate the 70th birthday of Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

The party, held in the Georgi Kirkov Hall, was attended by Bulgarian officials, Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Milko Balev.

Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, read the full text of the letter from Zhivkov to Balevski. In the letter Zhivkov addresses Balevski as "my older brother" and as a great Bulgarian scientist, praising his achievements in science, his great sense of humor and his qualities as a hunting companion. The whole letter is written in a familiar and humorous manner.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV IN PAZARDZHIK--A meeting between the Pazardzhik Okrug Party Committee Bureau with Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, has been held in Pazardzhik. Certain problems connected with the fulfillment of the okrug counterplan and with the implementation of the new economic mechanism were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 19 Apr 80 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--The delegation of the Sofia City Party Committee led by Chudomir Aleksandrov, committee's first secretary, returned from Moscow today. The delegation has visited Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 19 Apr 80 AU]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR--A cooperation protocol between the Ministry of Communication of Bulgaria and the Soviet Ministry of Communications was signed in Sofia today. The protocol determines the basic points on the further deepening of the mutual contacts up to 1990. Tasks connected with the development of specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of communications were outlined. The protocol was signed by Engineer Nikola Krespanski, deputy minister of communications, and Yuriy (?Pogalin). Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, also attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Apr 80 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISITS TO INDIA, SRI LANKA, KUWAIT

Communique Issued in India

LD131735 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended on Sunday his five-day official visit to India and left for Colombo, Sri Lanka.

He was seen off at New Delhi airport by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and other representatives of the Indian Foreign Ministry.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visited India on April 9-13, at the invitation of Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. He was received during the visit by Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, to whom he handed a message from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

A joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit said that the Czechoslovak foreign minister and the Indian foreign minister positively assessed the development of Czechoslovak-Indian relations and discussed the ways and forms of their further expansion. They also exchanged views on international questions interesting both sides. The talks between the two ministers were held in the spirit of mutual understanding and contributed to the further strengthening of Czechoslovak-Indian relations, the communique said.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek thanked Minister Narasimha Rao and the Indian Government for the warm and cordial reception. The Indian foreign minister accepted the invitation to visit Czechoslovakia.

On Saturday, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his delegation visited the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

He was welcomed in the state's capital of Srinagar and held friendly talks with Minister of Housing and Forestry Mohan Kisher Tikku. The Czechoslovak minister highly appreciated the successes achieved in the fulfillment of the social and economic program and the attention paid by the Indian central and the state governments to the allround development of this Indian state.

In an interview with the local information media, the Czechoslovak foreign minister stressed the traditional Czechoslovak support for the just solution of problems of this inseparable part of the Indian Republic.

After his return to New Delhi, the Czechoslovak minister held another round of talks with Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and gave a reception in his honour.

Chnoupek Comments on Return

LD182230 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home on Friday from his official visits to India, Sri Lanka and Kuwait.

He said in an airport interview that the message from President Gustav Husak which he delivered to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi highly appreciated Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation as well as the stablized internal political development in India and the progressive features of India's foreign policy.

This was received with satisfaction as an expression of lasting solidarity linking the two nations. Indian officials have expressed great interest in wider economic co-operation and trade, including imports of complete plants from Czechoslovakia, Minister Chnoupek disclosed.

He spoke of his consultations with Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, and said that the views of both states on major international issued such as the need to preserve and strengthen detente and to achieve disarmament were identical. Also discussed were the possibilities of a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan, the minister said.

The consultations in Colombo with Foreign Minister Shamun Hameed confirmed that Sri Lanka is sincerely interested in the further expansion of cooperation with Socialist Czechoslovakia [words indistinct] increased volume of bilateral trade and wider economic and cultural cooperation.

It is gratifying that just as Czechoslovakia, Sri Lanka is ready to spare no effort to ensure that the forces which threaten the security of nations are halted, and that world peace is preserved, Minister Chnoupek said.

He added that his talks in Sri Lanka convincingly demonstrated that countries with different social systems can and must cooperate closely in the interest of peace and mankind's future development.

On his talks in Kuwait, the minister said that a firm basis exists for a long-term, steady and mutually very advantageous development of relations.

He said that Kuwaiti officials spoke of the great prestige of Czechoslovakia in the Middle East, and of the high quality of Czechoslovak products, especially the much admired construction of 40 water towers built in Kuwait by Czechoslovak experts.

There is great interest in Kuwait in Czechoslovak products, complete plants and other installations which would help the Kuwaiti Government carry out its economic plans and social programs.

Kuwaiti leaders highly appreciated Czechoslovakia's principled and active support for the just cause of the Arab countries in the struggle against Israeli aggression, and the all-round help given to the people of Palestine.

It was agreed that the policy of detente must be continued, deepened and supplemented by new steps in the sphere of disarmament, and extended also to other parts of the world, including the Gulf area, Minister Chnoupek said.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES ZAMBIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD211912 Prague CTK in English 1656 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik received here on Monday a delegation of the Zambian United National Independence Party (UNIP) League of Youth, led by its chairman Nalumino Mundia.

The delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union Central Committee.

GDR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD211344 Prague CTK in English 0939 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the G.D.R. National Front's National Council, led by Deputy Chairman Werner Kirchhoff, arrived here on Monday, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

The delegation was greeted by Czechoslovak National Front Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek and other officials.

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE FORMED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD181820 Prague CTK in English 1513 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--The Committee of Czechoslovak-Afghan Friendship of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations was established here on Friday.

Czech Health Minister Jaroslav Prokopec was appointed chairman of the committee.

HUSAK GREETS ZIMBABWE'S PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE

AU220758 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Zimbabwe"]

[Text] Prague, 18 April--CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Canaan Banana in connection with his appointment to the office of the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent Canaan Banana, the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the following telegram on the occasion of the proclamation of his country's independence:

Permit me in the name of the Czechoslovak people and in my own name to congratulate you and your people of Zimbabwe on the proclamation of your country's independence.

The CSSR, which opposes colonial oppression, racism and apartheid, and which supports the just struggle of African nations for national independence, recognizes the Republic of Zimbabwe as an independent and sovereign state and expresses the willingness to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level.

Permit me to express the hope that there will materialize between the CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe the successful development of mutual relations in the interest of both our countries and in the interest of peace, progress and international cooperation.

[Prague CTK in English at 1140 GMT on 18 April adds the following: "Telegrams of congratulations were also sent by Premier Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to their respective counterparts, Robert Mugabe and Simon Muzenda."]

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET HENG SAMRIN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD162312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council on the state day of the Kampuchean People's Republic.

The Czechoslovak representatives, on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, the government and the people of our republic, and on their own behalf, sent comradely and most sincere greetings to the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, the People's Revolutionary Council and the heroic Kampuchean people. The victory over the U.S. aggressors and local reaction in April 1975, the telegram goes on, was an important milestone in the long struggle of the Kampuchean patriots for freedom, independence, the overthrowing of the feudal yoke and against colonial and neocolonial rule. However, the Kampuchean people, following the path of their vision of a happy and peaceful life, rose against the hated clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, which was overthrown in January 1979. The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia have always been on the side of the Kampuchean people in their heroic fight for freedom and independence of their country, against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The Czechoslovak working people welcome with feelings of sincere pleasure the results achieved by your people under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation with the effective internationalist support of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and the solidarity of the progressive forces of the entire world in the reconstruction of life in the country and the defense of its independence, sovereignty and territorial unity. We deeply respect the fact, the telegram says, that the relations of the traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation between our countries and between the Czechoslovak and Kampuchean people are broadening, as was fully confirmed by the recent visit of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation in the Kampuchean People's Republic.

We are convinced that the further successful development of these relations is in keeping with the interests of the people of our two countries and will contribute also to the strengthening of our joint fight for peace, socialism, and progress in the world. We assure you that the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government, and the nations of the Czechoslovak Republic, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to consistently support the Kampuchean people in their endeavor to implement the conclusions of the second congress of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, in their struggle against the plans of imperialism, Maoist expansionists, and world reaction. Allow us, dear Comrade Heng Samrin, the telegram from Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal says in conclusion, to wish you and the fraternal Kampuchean people many further successes in the construction of the new society and a happy life in your country.

CHNOUPEK SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO HUN SEN

LD162050 Prague CTK in English 1741 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek sent a telegram of congratulations to his Kampuchean counterpart Hun Sen on his country's national day.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET SYRIAN COUNTERPARTS ON STATE DAY

LD162154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Syrian regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on his country's state day.

The telegram praises the results achieved by the Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in the peaceful development of the country, and the fight against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and a just and permanent settlement of the crisis in the Near East.

The telegram also expresses the conviction that the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria will continue successfully to develop and deepen in the interests of the people of the two countries and in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, on his country's state day.

JANOVIC SPEECH, NATIONAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD162232 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 Feb 80

[Excerpts] Ladislav Mikus, our parliamentary correspondent, has prepared a report on the session the Slovak National Council, the supreme Slovak legislative body:

Jan Janovic, minister of agriculture and food, in his address lasting more than 1 hour, explained a government report.

At the opening, he said that in the last period increased attention had been paid to the questions of food, above all in connection with the growing demands of our citizens, but also in connection with international political and economic development. Then Minister Janovic said: [Begin Janovic recording] Comrade deputies, last year the branch of agriculture and food supplied to the retail market network in Slovakia, when compared with 1975, more meat and meat products by 31,400 tons and more poultry by 17,300 tons. This means that the Slovak Socialist Republic consumer was able last year to buy approximately 7.9 kg more meat and poultry than in 1975. This is, no doubt, a reasonable result.

During the past years, the deliveries of eggs have been increased by 112 million, milk by 79 million liters, butter by 3,500 tons, cheese by 4,000 tons. These deliveries not only managed to cover the needs of the growing population but also to significantly increase per capita consumption. Any kind of talk that there has been stagnation in the consumption of foodstuffs is, as you can see, unfounded.

On the other hand, however, we have to say openly that in agriculture we did not manage to fully implement the 5-year plan, above all in crop production. As a consequence, the easy satisfaction of the growing demand for foodstuffs has had to be safeguarded by the state by relatively high wheat imports.

In our top party and state bodies the development in agriculture has so far been deeply analyzed and the basic spheres of further development of agriculture and food in the future have been outlined. Binding measures have been adopted for the best possible fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the creation of conditions for its development in the next period. In the Fifth 5-Year Plan almost everything was going well for the farmers and this has had, of course, its bad side: The possibilities for development of agriculture have been obviously overestimated and we can say that we have overestimated the possibilities or underestimated the demanding character of the dynamic, intensive development of agricultural production and (?its) material-technological safeguarding.

Thus, on the one hand, in agriculture itself there often existed, and we have to see this, excessive self-satisfaction and the reduction of demands on others. A number of the management workers were not sufficiently prepared for hard times. We are now trying to cope with all this and we have to achieve this as soon as possible. Furthermore, the general conditions under which we have to assure further development of agricultural and food production are even harder than in previous years. [end recording]

In the next part of his address, Minister Janovic analyzed in detail all spheres of agricultural production, the status of agricultural machinery, the problems in investment building, food-processing industry equipment and the question of cooperation between agriculture and other sections.

The most important task in assuring the planned growth of production is considered by government to be better utilization, protection and improvement of the agricultural land fund.

In the next part of his address, Minister Janovic said that the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic has dealt often in recent years with the questions of vegetables and fruit and has come to a conclusion that our production is able to fulfill the demands of consumers, except in the production of vegetables in greenhouses. This is why construction has started on new greenhouses attached to compressor stations and thermal water springs.

The most complex situation exists in fruit picking, and without the help of thousands of volunteer workers and local citizens this will not improve.

At the end of his address, Minister Janovic stressed that in the still more complex conditions of developing agricultural production we have to give greater space to science not only in cereal production but also in livestock production.

In conclusion, the Slovak National Council adopted a resolution which states that socialist agricultural large-scale production contributes significantly to the economic development of our socialist society and growth of the people's living standard. However, it must more effectively mobilize and better utilize production possibilities.

It has recommended that the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic continue paying increased attention and care to the development of the agricultural food-processing complex and ordered committees and deputies of the Slovak National Council to also carry out next year control over implementation of the system of government measures assuring the conclusions of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the March session of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee.

HONECKER RAPS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT IN SPEECH TO ATHLETES

DW211959 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1731 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at a ceremony for GDR athletes in the State Council building in Berlin on 21 April--recorded]

[Text] Several weeks after Lake Placid, we all still remember the breathtaking games. Everywhere in the GDR they were followed with interest and avid attention. To stand one's ground among such first-rate athletes of international standard and win many victories really is no small thing, given the international performance which has generally improved. Thus, we are all the happier at your great successes and congratulate you most cordially. [applause] It is obvious that you have contributed much to enhancing the international prestige of our republic through your sporting performance and your attitude as citizens. You thereby impressed many citizens of the United States. You showed them what the GDR really is, what the people really are like who live in the GDR and build socialism. The youth of the world now is looking forward with hope to the Moscow Olympic games which will be opened in 89 days.

However, their hopes are being frustrated by the totally unjustified acts of those anti-Olympic reactionary circles to whom the peaceful living together of the nations, the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence have long been a thorn in their sides, because they do not agree with their way of life. We are pleased to note that the highest authority of the Olympic movement, the IOC and its president, has made a clear statement on this issue. It is welcomed wholeheartedly by not only the athletes but also all the other citizens of our republic and, one may certainly say, our nation which is equally committed both to peace and sports. This also holds true for the fair attitude of the president of the Association of National Olympic Committees who in Mexico City rapped the USOC decision on the boycott of the Moscow Olympics which had come about under political pressure by the Carter administration, and reminded all national Olympic committees of their duty to observe the Olympic rules.

Actually the question arises of why governments arrogate the right to make sports an object of their aggressive policy. By interfering in the affairs of the national Olympic committees of their countries they not only violate the IOC rules which say that the national Olympic committees have to preserve their independence and resist any pressure, be it of a political, confessional or economic nature; they also act as henchmen of those who under threadbare pretexts have been poisoning the international atmosphere recently and want to push them to the brink of another war. We cannot and must not close our eyes to the fact that the boycott campaign mounted by imperialist mass media in an unscrupulous way is an integral part of the strategy and tactic of those who are not prepared to solve the various hotbeds of crisis in the world with clear reason and good will, through negotiations and with peaceful means in the interest of the peoples.

Therefore, it must be rightly feared that the peace interests of the peoples will be seriously harmed as a result of the over-zealousness of certain politicians in the West and the unconditional adoption of anti-Soviet slogans from the United States. All this is bound to arouse the anger of all those who truly care for the Olympic idea. Therefore we support all those who resolutely defend these ideals and are determined to enforce them against the opponents. It is in the interest of the peaceful co-existence of nations that the GDR will continue to always side with those who strive for furthering and enhancing the humanistic concern of the Olympic movement.

The fact that the IOC for the first time picked Moscow, the capital of a socialist country, to host the Olympic games has been widely approved on all continents, and not only by the athletes and friends of sports. It meant a general acknowledgement of Soviet performance in physical culture and sports, and in the development of international sports. It is with enthusiasm that our athletes prepare for the games, friendly meetings and new experiences in Moscow. We are certain that the successes of our winter athletes will be a stimulus to all athletes active in summer sports. [applause]

VERNER DENOUNCES U.S. OLYMPIC BOYCOTT IN LEIPZIG SPEECH

LD192145 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Ten thousand members of the FDJ today commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Fifth Reich Youth Congress of the Communist Youth Association of Germany [KJVD] with an impressive rally in Leipzig. At their rally the young people of Leipzig welcomed Paul Verner, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Horst Schumann, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Leipzig SED Bezirk Executive; Erich Postler, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council; as well as Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, daughter of the German workers' leader, Ernst Thaelmann.

Over 100 veteran workers, who are guests at this rally today, 50 years ago took part in this congress together with Thaelmann. The same goes for Politburo member Paul Verner, who has been with the young people of Leipzig all day today. In the morning he was present at the unveiling of a commemorative plaque for young Leipzig communists who lost their lives in the struggle.

Later he was at a traditional exhibition in the Sachsenplatz and then he spent the afternoon with building workers in the new building estate of Leipzig-Gruenau. Here he is now in the No 7 exhibition hall. Comrade Verner passed on greetings from the Central Committee and Erich Honecker, and once again described the Leipzig congress of 50 years ago. He then paid tribute to the achievements of the young people of today. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

[Begin Verner recording] We have fulfilled what Ernest Thaelmann wrote in a letter to his father after his arrest on 1 May 1933. Like the sun, which has to struggle hard sometimes to break through the barrier of dark clouds surrounding it, and which triumphs in the end, so will justice and truth blaze the trail in the future. And it is a fact, dear comrades and friends, that the young people who are assembled here today under the blue flag depicting the rising sun and the red banners of the workers, who live and work everywhere in the country under the guidance of the SED, carry on the baton of those who met for the Fifth Reich Youth Congress in Leipzig in 1930, who conducted the difficult and selfless fight against fascism, who belonged to the very first activists, who took an active part in the creation and development of the workers and peasants' state and are still doing so today. [applause]

Our FDJ sees itself as Thaelmann's young guard, and through its deeds and spiritual and moral attitude and as brother in arms of the SED it is fulfilling this lofty task. Naturally the FDJ is focusing all its attention on developing any initiatives among the young people which we might require to help solve all the demanding tasks of the present and future in all spheres. This applies to stepping up the struggle for safeguarding peace, and increasing vigilance and preparedness to defend the socialist gains against all machinations by the enemies of socialism.

With an unprecedented anti-Soviet and anticommunist hue and cry the most aggressive imperialist circles, led on by the most reactionary U.S. circles, are whipping up the arms race and aggravating the international situation. They would wipe out the hard fight for results in detente and would pull the world back into the cold war. They hope this will safeguard their enormous profits and restore the positions they lost as a result of the people's fight for freedom. But the time when U.S. imperialism could freely play world policeman has passed forever, dear comrades and friends. [applause]

No one here underestimates the danger of imperialism and its inherent adventurism, but neither stepping up the arms race nor such overbearing actions by the U.S. administration as an economic or Olympic boycott can turn back the wheel of history. Jointly with all people of good will, the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community are coming out more strongly for disarmament, detente and security. The mass struggle of the peoples for peace must once and for all seize the torch of triumph from the aggressive imperialist circles.

It is of decisive importance in this that the socialist community of states, with the Soviet Union as the main force, become stronger all round. The stronger and mightier socialism is, the more secure will peace be. [applause; end recording]

U.S. 'AGGRAVATION' OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CRITICIZED

LD180001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Gera--it is clear there has been an aggravation in international relations. This was emphasized by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member, at a speech made today in Gera. This is apparent above all in the Carter administration's attempts to move from the time-tested policy of detente and peaceful coexistence to a policy of confrontation and tension.

Hager noted that the revolutionary world process was expanded and accelerated in the seventies with the change in the balance of power in favor of peace, which had in turn created favorable international conditions for securing peace and further social progress in the world. These processes have caused the aggressive circles of imperialism to try to change the balance of power back in their favor.

"The imperialists are using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext, although this aggravation of the situation was really planned long before this," Kurt Hager stressed. Proof of this is the adoption of the NATO long-term program, the postponement of the conclusion and ratification of the SALT II treaty, the Camp David conspiracy, the Brussels NATO Council session's ominous missile decisions, as well as the further development of imperialist bases.

Dwelling on the insoluble ties of friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR, he affirmed the determination to defend the fruits of the detente process, along with all the world's peace-loving forces. It is important to energetically repel imperialist attacks and to push through the socialist community's big peace program throughout the entire world, thereby keeping the road to peaceful coexistence open. The main task here is to step up socialism's defense capability and economic might as well as its social superiority and foreign political activities.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SOCIALIST RELATIONS

LD221030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0902 GMT 22 Apr 80

[By ADN correspondent]

[Text] Kabul--Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost has described Afghanistan's firm inclusion in the ranks of peace-loving and progressive countries of the world as the most important result of Afghan foreign policy since the April revolution almost 2 years ago. In reply to questions from the ADN correspondent in Kabul Foreign Minister Dost characterized peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal state affairs, active and positive nonalignment, efforts for political and military detente on a world scale and consistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid as the basic principles of Afghanistan's foreign policy.

Since the revolution Afghanistan has paid particular attention to the development of friendly relations with its neighbors. From the beginning it has supported the Islamic revolution in Iran and the antiimperialist, antimonarchical and other progressive steps taken by the Iranian leadership. It has made active efforts to consolidate contacts with Iran and also with Pakistan. However, the results to date are not yet satisfactory.

Minister Dost stressed that his visits to Libya, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq also served the interests of Afghanistan's declared policy of direct contacts with friendly countries. He delivered to the leaders of these states as well as the PLO a special message from the supreme leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, and held successful and useful talks. Afghanistan's relations with India are also always very good because they are deeply rooted in history. This country showed great understanding for the revolution in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as well as for the situation in Afghanistan and in the region. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will do everything to consolidate and develop the existing relations.

The foreign minister pointed out that imperialist circles are supporting actions by terror gangs against Afghanistan. This has necessitated the Afghan request for military aid from the Soviet Union, without which the revolutionary path of development, and Afghanistan's integrity and sovereignty would have been put in extreme danger. Political and material support for Afghanistan as well as friendly solidarity also characterized relations with other socialist states. The lively exchange of delegations, the valuable concluding of agreements, and useful cooperation agreements were also characteristic of relations between Afghanistan and the GDR, and Afghanistan will do everything in its power to further develop these relations.

TRADE UNIONIST CONFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU181128 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Addis Ababa [ADN dispatch]--During the International Trade Union Conference for solidarity with the working people in southern Africa, which ended in Addis Ababa on Wednesday [16 April], a cordial meeting took place between the delegation of the FDGB of the GDR, headed by Kurt Zahn, member of the FDGB Presidium and secretary of the FDGB Executive Committee, and Pordeli Abdul Satta, general secretary of the Trade Union Federation of Afghanistan. Kurt Zahn affirmed the FDGB's solidarity with the people of Afghanistan.

SED DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO ANGOLA

AU181330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 80 p 7

["Closer Cooperation Between SED and MPLA Labor Party: Central Committee Study Delegation Concludes Visit to Angola"]

[Text] Luanda (ADN report)--An agreement on cooperation between the SED and the Angolan MPLA Labor Party for the years 1981-85 was concluded in Luanda on Wednesday. It was signed by Horst Brasch, member of the SED Central Committee, and Alfonso Domingos Pedro van Dunem, secretary of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee. On the same day the SED Central Committee study delegation concluded its one-week visit to Angola.

The agreement envisages the further deepening and development of cooperation and contacts between the SED and the MPLA Labor Party on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola. The mutual communication of experiences shall be particularly deepened further on the basis of the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism and of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The two sides noted that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have reached a new level with the official friendship visit of Erich Honecker at the head of a GDR party-state delegation to the People's Republic of Angola in February 1979 and with the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. They valued the cooperation among the two parties as a driving force for the comprehensive consolidation of the friendship between the GDR and the Angolan peoples.

During its visit the SED Central Committee delegation was received by Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee, at the order of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The delegation also met with secretaries of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee Alfonso Domingos Pedro van Dunem, Manuel Pedro Pacavira and Manuel Bernardo de Sousa.

In N'Dala-Tando the SED Central Committee delegation was received by Maj Evaristo Domingos, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party and provincial commissar of Kwanza Norte.

In the course of the talks which took place in a fraternal and trustful atmosphere the two sides assessed with satisfaction the successful development of the cooperation between the two parties. Horst Brasch reported on implementation of the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the SED Central Committee. Lucio Lara and the other leading Angolan comrades gave an account of the preparations for the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA Labor Party, which will take place in December in Luanda. In addition both sides discussed topical problems related to the international situation and in doing so noted the agreement of their positions.

TALKS HELD WITH IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION

LD211918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Delegations of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran began official talks in Berlin today. The delegations are headed by the GDR deputy minister for foreign trade, Friedmar Clausnitzer, and the Iranian deputy minister for commerce, Shoja Eddin Fattahi.

The partners in the talks expressed mutual interest in deepening relations between the GDR and Iran and developing fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of sovereignty, equal rights and nonintervention in internal affairs.

ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 20 APRIL

Arrival, Welcome

LD202119 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) arrived in the GDR on Sunday at the invitation of the SED Central Committee for a visit of several days. The FLN delegation is led by Dr Mohamed Amir, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Social Affairs Committee of the FLN Central Committee. The Algerian guests were very cordially welcomed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other members of the SED Central Committee. The FLN delegation will acquaint itself with the SED policy on the shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR and study experiences of the SED, state organs and GDR workers in the realization of the policy decided upon by the Ninth SED Party Congress.

Talks Begin With Axen

LD211700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--An SED Central Committee delegation headed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and an Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] delegation, currently on a visit to the GDR, began their talks in Berlin on Monday. The FLN delegation is headed by Dr Mohamed Amir, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Social Affairs Committee of the FLN Central Committee. During the talks, which took place in a friendly and open-minded atmosphere, the delegations briefed each other on their parties' activities and developments in their countries.

WEIDEMANN RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU211335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The delegation of the Kampuchean Trade Union for National Salvation led by its chairman, Meas Samnang, was received by Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training, in Berlin on Friday [18 April]. In a friendly talk Weidemann promised the guests aid and support regarding the training of qualified Kampuchean skilled workers in the GDR. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, and Meas Samnang signed a communique on the visit of the guests from Kampuchea. In this communique it is stressed that the talks were held in an atmosphere of full agreement.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES CSSR COUNTERPART; RECEPTION HELD

LD182200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--At the conclusion of the visit of the Czechoslovak military delegation to the GDR, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and GDR defense minister, received on Friday Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak defense minister, and the delegation accompanying him.

During the friendly meeting the defense ministers described the visit as an important event in the development of relations between the two parties, states, peoples and their armies. During the cordial meetings there was a diverse exchange of experiences.

In the evening Czechoslovak Ambassador to the GDR Frantisek Hamouz gave a reception in honor of the Czechoslovak military delegation. Also present were commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, Military Council member and chief of the Political Department of the group Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, and representative of the commander in chief of the Supreme Command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Pact in the GDR National People's Army, Army General Ivan Shavrov.

In a toast Army General Dzur expressed profound satisfaction at the results of the visit which lasted several days. He said that the Czechoslovak military were able to see for themselves the high degree of combat readiness of the National People's Army.

Pointing to the fruitful relations between the two states the Czechoslovak defense minister said that the scope and intensity of the successful cooperation between the two states in the military sphere are increasing from year to year. "We know well that a happy future for our peoples is inconceivable without peace in Europe and elsewhere in the world. We actively support the Soviet Union's policy of peace."

German-Czechoslovak friendship is an established fact, Army General Hoffmann noted in his toast. Both armies cooperate closely in the Warsaw Pact, jointly use the knowledge and experience of the Soviet Army to increase fighting strength and combat readiness. The united strength of the socialist states and armies of the Warsaw Pact cannot be shaken by any enemy.

BALLERINA HEIDRUN GIERSCH GRANTED ASYLUM IN AUSTRALIA

For the AFP report on Australia's granting asylum to ballerina Heidrun Giersch of the Berlin Komische Opera Ballet Company, see the Australia section of the 22 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SWAPO REPRESENTATIVE EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR SOLIDARITY

AU220825 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On Thursday [17 Apr] Obed Zmvula, SWAPO representative in the GDR, conveyed the gratitude of the people of Namibia and its sole legitimate representative, the SWAPO, for the GDR's solidarity in the struggle against the South African occupiers. At a press conference in Berlin on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the organization's founding, he especially paid tribute to the support granted by the GDR in the training of experts for the economy of a future free Namibia.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SWAPO ON 20th ANNIVERSARY

AU211056 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Apr 80 p 1

[ADN report: "SED Central Committee Congratulates SWAPO on 20th Founding Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent a congratulations telegram, signed by its general secretary Erich Honecker, to the Central Committee of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia.

The telegram reads:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of SWAPO I convey to you, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations.

We are convinced that the important successes of the patriotic struggle in southern Africa will give new impetus to the just struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO for gaining the country's freedom and independence.

As in the past the GDR will continue in the future to stand firmly at the side of the Namibian people and to give SWAPO solidarity support.

HONECKER GREETS ZIMBABWE'S BANANA ON INDEPENDENCE

LD171739 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram to Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on the proclamation of Zimbabwe's national independence. In it he conveyed the warm congratulations of the GDR State Council and people. The telegram says: "I wish the people of Zimbabwe, its government and you, your excellency, much success in strengthening national independence, in overcoming the vestiges of colonial supremacy and racism and also in the flourishing and prosperity of sovereign Zimbabwe. The German Democratic Republic is ready to develop friendly relations and fruitful cooperation with independent Zimbabwe."

GDR AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

AU170930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN correspondent)--Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, received GDR Ambassador Egon Rommel on Tuesday [15 Apr] in Ulaanbaatar.

Ambassador Rommel presented a message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and at the same time conveyed his fraternal greetings. Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal reciprocated the greetings in an equally cordial way and paid tribute to the successful cooperation benefitting both sides between the MPRP and the SED as well as between the MPR and the GDR in the 30 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations on 13 April 1950.

ERFURT BEZIRK EXECUTIVE ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD111410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Erfurt--The SED Erfurt Bezirk Executive met today. It acceeded to the personal request of Alois Braeutigam to be relieved from his post of first secretary of the Bezirk Executive for health reasons. Gerhard Mueller, second secretary of the Neubrandenberg Bezirk Executive, was coopted into the Bezirk Executive and unanimously elected first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk Executive. Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, expressed the Politburo's thanks to Alois Braeutigam for his more than 20 years' successful work at the head of the Erfurt Bezirk Executive. He conveyed to the newly elected first secretary of the Bezirk Executive, Gerhard Mueller, the best wishes for his responsible work.

ECUADOREAN CP LEADER LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD212242 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI)--Pedro Saad, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ecuador, paid a visit to Hungary from April 10 to 21 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. He was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and conferred with Andras Gyenes, secretary of the CC.

At the meetings, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties briefed each other on the situation in their countries and the activities of their parties. Views were exchanged on topical world affairs and actual questions of the international communist and workers' movement, with special regard to the position of the progressive movements in Latin America. A review was made of the Hungarian-Ecuadorean relations, and ways of improving inter-party cooperation were discussed.

The HSWP representatives assured the Ecuadorean communists of solidarity by the Hungarian people in their struggle for safeguarding the workers' interests and democratic rights, restricting the power of monopolies and promoting the unity of the working class and all progressive forces.

The leader of the Ecuadorean Communist Party praised the importance of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the achievements the Hungarian people have attained in building an advanced socialist society.

The sides denounced the ever increasing attacks by extremist imperialist circles against the socialist countries as well as the revolutionary and progressive forces. They attached special significance to joint actions by the forces of social progress in respect of the preservation of world peace, consolidation of the fruits of detente and stoppage of the arms race. The sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the Latin American peoples, governments and fraternal parties in their fight to achieve and consolidate genuine independence, regain their freedom and follow an independent, free and democratic course of progress, as well as with every progressive force fighting fascism and its supporters.

Support was pledged to the patriotic forces of Salvador in their struggle against reaction and its allies. The two fraternal parties are making efforts to boost their proletarian internationalist cooperation in a bid to contribute even by this to forging cohesion among the communist and workers' parties.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Ecuador are striving to achieve that the relationship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Ecuador continue to strengthen on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

Pedro Saad left Budapest on Monday.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH JAPAN END 18 APRIL

LD190854 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 18, MTI--The third session of the Hungarian-Japanese Economic Cooperation Joint Commission ended on Friday in Budapest. The Hungarian delegation was led by Istvan Torok, deputy foreign trade minister, the Japanese delegation by Deputy Foreign Minister Katori Jasue.

They reviewed the development of the economic and trade cooperation of the two countries and stated that the relations are developing, and there are possibilities for co-operation in a number of new areas. The chances of expanding cooperation are good in the food, chemical and machine industry. Both sides consider the development of technical, production and trade cooperation, as well as increasing the trade traffic, to be necessary.

The leader of the Japanese delegation was received by Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, Peter Veress, foreign trade minister, Miklos Kozma, deputy minister of metallurgy and machine engineering, and Odon Kallos, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

At the end of the session Deputy Foreign Minister Katori Jasue told journalists that he considers the talks of the Japanese delegation in Hungary to be fruitful. One of the problems to be solved in the foreign trade of the two countries with each other is improving the balance, that is, the just endeavour of the Hungarian side for bringing the value of Hungarian export nearer to the value of import from Japan. The road to this is, in the opinion of both sides, for Hungarian export to increase and not for Japanese export to be reduced. The representations of the six Japanese companies operating in Hungary can contribute to widening export. These have already established significant business relations which serve as the export bases of Hungarian medicines, telecommunication, electronic and heavy current articles. According to the Japanese deputy minister there are good possibilities for the cooperation of Hungarian and Japanese companies on third markets as well.

DUSCHEK, DELEGATION CONTINUE FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO SRV

For Hanoi VNA and Budapest MTI accounts of the visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by a delegation led by MSZMP Central Committee member Mrs. Lajos Duschek, see the Vietnam section of the 18 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

GASPAR, TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BELGRADE

LD211703 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation has left for Belgrade. The delegation, which is led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, will take part in the world conference of trade unions which starts tomorrow.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AU211215 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr 80 p 4

[Report on Budapest statement to MTI by Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvegi: "Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Relations Are Extensively Developing; Statement by Lajos Faluvegi"--date not given]

[Text] The Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Committee held its ninth session recently in Belgrade, at which the Hungarian delegation was led by Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee. Having returned home, Lajos Faluvegi made a statement to an MTI staff member:

"We discussed the position of trade and economic relations between the two countries in a friendly spirit, observing the interests of both sides, at the session.

Having considered the possibilities, we have found that we can envisage a very considerable increase of trade in the next 5-year plan period. Bilateral barter trade could exceed $3 billion, and the value of services could exceed $800 million. Both of us will have to pay even greater attention to the application of more advanced forms of cooperation, further expanding the area of long-lasting agreements, agreements valid for a long time. It promises to be useful also if certain branches act jointly in third markets.

"Among others, we have examined factors that occasionally hamper the continuity of cooperation between the two countries' enterprises and made provisions for mutual measures to eliminate such causes. Possibilities for additional cooperative ventures also have been broached. For instance, we are planning to enter into cooperation with the Zastava factory that would improve the assortment of cars available at home. Also, we intend to enhance barter trade in the border areas and intend to allot economic and production cooperation a larger role. In relations along the border, cooperation between the counties concerned and Vojvodina are of particularly great significance. It is our mutual intention to take better advantage of the production structure and the geographical proximity in economic and production cooperation. We are seeking flexible forms for the development of relations, such as, for instance, relations of a nature of those through which we have enabled exhibitors at the Subotica and Szeged fairs not only to present their products but also to sell them to an established extent," said Lajos Faluvegi.

PUJA OPENS SESSION ON BIRTH OF LENIN

ID192226 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] In the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Budapest a commemorative session was held on the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth. After the opening by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, Vladimir Pavlov, the USSR ambassador to Budapest, and Janos Berecz, MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department chief, spoke highly of Lenin's work and the significance of his life's work.

LAZAR NOMINATED TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SEAT

ID190731 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Summary] In the No five constituency of Miskolc, Gyorgy Lazar was nominated as a candidate for the National Assembly. He expressed his thanks in these words: [Begin Lazar recording] "First of all, I should like to thank Comrade Grosz, all speakers and those present for the gratifying trust and privilege of having been selected as a candidate. To be a deputy is a great and important task and a great privilege, but above all a responsible mandate. If the electors confirm this nomination by their votes on 8 June, I shall accept this mandate with pleasure and shall do my best to deserve your confidence." [end recording]

LOSONCZI NOMINATED FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SEAT

ID190733 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Summary] An election meeting was held at Barcs today and local leaders gave details of the development of Somogy County in the past 5 years. "Peter Varga, first secretary of the county party committee, recommended Pal Losonczi, member of the Politburo, chairman of the Presidential Council, as a National Assembly candidate. Amid prolonged applause the guests at the cultural center cheered Pal Losonczi, who expressed thanks in his speech for the confidence of No 12 constituency and the people of Barcs, which would give him further strength for his responsible work."

HAVASI, GYENES, APRO NOMINATED FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ID190734 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Selection meetings for National Assembly nominations were held in several towns today. Those nominated as candidates for the National Assembly are Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at Tatabanya; Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, at Nagykoeroes in pest county; Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, at the Tape District of Szegrad in Csongrad County; and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, at Barcs.

OVARI ADDRESSES RECIPIENTS OF ORDER OF MERIT

ID191604 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, awards were presented at the party Central Committee headquarters to those party propagandists who have attained outstanding results in spreading Leninist ideals. At the ceremony Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, made a speech and presented the decorations. Three people received the Order of Merit for Labor in gold, while 18 people were given silver and three were given bronze grades. The Central Committee awarded Lenin memorial plaquettes to 123 propagandists.

The ceremony, which was also attended by Valeria Benke, Politburo member, was opened by Imre Gyoeri, head of a Central Committee Department.

In his speech Miklos Ovari appraised Lenin's historic activity, and then commented on the domestic practice and successes of the Leninist policy as follows:

[Begin Ovari recording] Our congress, proceeding from the Leninist demand to concretely analyze a concrete situation, summed up the work done in the past 5 years. It could rightly note that under the leadership of the party, but as a result of the work of all the people, we had made progress in the previous years in building an advanced socialist society. It said honestly that we have been unable to reach the targets set for ourselves and this is partly due not only to objective difficulties but also to the weaknesses of our work. The criticism and self-criticism in the debate on the congress guidelines and at the congress itself did not diminish the prestige of the party; our people understand and value the frank and open speech and this has strengthened the mutual trust between the party and the people.

Lenin's teachings about the party still have a strong impact and determine the inner life of our party and its leading role in socialist construction. It was in this spirit that the 12th congress dealt with questions of party work. The wide-ranging debate on the congress guidelines was an important manifestation of democracy within the party and resulted in the fact that our party came out stronger from this debate; its ideological, political and organizational unity rose to a higher standard. In the spirit of Lenin's teaching the Central Committee report stressed that the correct communist attitude in questions of principle is unswerving steadfastness, and in practical work, flexibility.

We must assure that the timeless and unchanging basic principles of our policy are asserted unimpaired and that no one distorts them either towards dogmatism or revisionism. We must not allow our earlier correct decisions and standpoints to become dogmas. We must be open to new questions and must continue to take the initiative in all matters in which the interests of the people and the country or general progress call for a change. We also follow Lenin's teachings when we take a stand against revisionist and sectarian views which underrate the masses.

Our party has been able to achieve successes and became the recognized leader of the people because the aim of its activity is service to the people. As the congress expressed it: The party directs but does not order, it leads but does not rule and condemns even the slightest abuse of power. When drafting their policy, the communists proceed from the principle that the building of socialism and later of communism cannot be but the joint work of the whole people. This fact determines the content and methods of the party's work among the masses. We must not use other methods but persuasion to mobilize people, even if the finest and noblest aims are at stake. For this reason our policy of alliance can be based only on mutual trust between the party and the people; its preconditions are frankness and the knowledge of our aims and the tasks to be solved. It is necessary also that our people feel in everyday practice that in our social system everything is done for man. In other words, it is necessary that in accordance with the congress resolution we should pay constant attention to the development of socialist democracy, to fill its existing forums with an ever richer content and in keeping with social needs to provide further possibilities of widening socialist democracy.

It was with the practical application of the Leninist principles that our party helped the people to understand its intentions, agree with the party's political line and be ready to respond to it by deeds. This explains the recognition with which our allies and foreign friends followed our congress. All this places a heavy responsibility on us and obliges us to do a great deal in implementing the congress resolution . Our congress must mean not the completion of work but its continuation at a higher level in all fields. According to Lenin's teachings, this will be the real test of the resolution of our 12th congress.

Budapest TV Report

ID191652 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Speech by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, at an award ceremony for outstanding party propagandists in Budapest on 18 April--recorded]

[Text] Lenin was born on the eve of the first revolution of the working class--the Paris Commune--and became leader of the Russian proletariat during the era of the rise of imperialism.

Even if he had done nothing else but lead the Great October Socialist Revolution to victory and establish the world's first socialist state his name would live on, revered, in the memory of the international working class and progressive mankind. For the international communist movement it is Leninist principles and methods that give guidance in exposing the complex questions of the age and solving them in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

The topicality of the Leninist ideal in our constructive work at home is shown not only by theoretical conclusions but also our entire history since the liberation. Our party has always achieved successes when it proceeded from Lenin's principles in drafting its political strategy and tactics. In the years, a quarter century ago, when it departed from them the cause of socialism suffered serious damage.

At today's ceremony in the presence of the party's outstanding propagandists, I deem it justified to thank, on behalf of the Central Committee, the multitude of propagandists for their devoted work. On the Lenin anniversary they can look back with gratification on the hard work of the past months, with the feeling that they did not work in vain; they made successful contributions to the results of our congress. I warmly congratulate you all and ask you to be also in future devoted workers in propagating our ideals.

BRIEFS

FIELD WORK PROGRESS--The sowing of sugar beets and peas has been completed. Now peas for canning are being sown, at a rate that will make spaced deliveries possible. Currently 61,000 skilled workers are employed at agricultural machine shops; of these 25,000 have been trained in repair of specific makes of machines. Both men and implements are ready for the sowing of corn, the most important fodder crop. The national economic plan calls for more than one million 200,000 hectares of corn. It has been decided to reduce the area intended for sunflower to make additional hectarage available for corn. It will be at least another week before soil temperatures are high enough to permit plan this crop. Farmers have been exchanging views on how they intend to surpass last years yield's of 5,420 kilograms per hectare. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 Apr 80 p 1 WA]

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Yesterday, a Hungarian-Cuban agreement on cooperation with regard to the workforce was signed in Budapest, in pursuance of which some 350 young Cubans will come to Hungary to be trained as skilled workers in the coming years. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Apr 80 p 21 AU]

JABLONSKI, BABIUCH CONGRATULATE ZIMBABWE'S BANANA, MAGABE

LD181012 Warsaw PAP in English 0919 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 April, PAP--In connection with today's proclamation of the independence of Zimbabwe, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch sent a message of congratulations to President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The message says that the Zimbabwe nation achieved freedom as a result of a many-year, heroic battle with colonialism and neocolonialism, a battle crowned with a historic victory by patriotic forces. The Polish nation has always strongly supported the Zimbabwe nation's just liberation struggle. Therefore, the Polish People's Republic is very pleased to witness the birth of an independent Zimbabwe state.

The message also expressed Poland's readiness to establish diplomatic relations and to start mutually advantageous cooperation between Poland and Zimbabwe.

On the same occasion, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek sent a telegram to Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister Simon Muzenda.

JABLONSKI, BABIUCH MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY

AU211130 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Henry Jablonski and Premier Edward Babiuch to Heng Samrin on Kampuchean national day]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National Unity Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], in Phnom Penh:

Dear comrade, on the occasion of the national day of the Kampuchean People's Republic we send you and through you to the KNUFNS Central Committee, the KPRC and the heroic Kampuchean people our most cordial congratulations and warm wishes on behalf of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish Government, the Polish people and on our own behalf.

The Kampuchean people's struggle for freedom, independence and the right to peaceful development has always enjoyed the supreme admiration, affection and support of the Polish people. The Kampuchean people's victories in the struggle against external and domestic reactionary forces, and in efforts to consolidate the people's unity and rehabilitate the country's economy, are an important contribution to the cause of peace and a stabilized situation in Southeast Asia. We are sincerely pleased to welcome the fraternal Kampuchean people's achievements, which help strengthen the position and prestige of the Kampuchean People's Republic in the world.

The victory scored by Kampuchea's patriotic forces over the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary is a fact of historic significance. That victory has also made it possible for our countries to comprehensively promote their relations of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation.

We are profoundly convinced that those relations will develop and intensify increasingly for the good of our two peoples and in the interest of peace, progress and socialism. May the Kampuchean people score further successes in strengthening their homeland under the leadership of the KNUFNS.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

LEADERS ATTEND LENIN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD212345 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 April, PAP--The nationwide celebrations commemorating the 110 birthday anniversary of Vladimir Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship were highlighted by a gala concert held in Warsaw tonight.

The concert was attended by senior party and state officials: Premier Edward Babiuch, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Alojzy Karkoszka, Jan Szydlak, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Jozef Pinkowski, Emil Wojtaszek, Jerzy Waszczuk, Zdzislaw Kurowski, as well as leaders of the nation's political organizations, members of the government, city of Warsaw councillors.

Present was a delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society headed by Vice Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili.

After the national anthems of Poland and the Soviet Union were played, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Deputy Prime Minister Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk delivered a speech.

Next, an address was made by Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI, BABIUCH AT SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD212336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] To mark the 35th anniversary of the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov gave a reception in the embassy tonight. The reception was attended by members of the highest party and state authorities, including Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee; Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, and Premier Edward Babiuch.

BABIUCH RECEIVES LIGHT INDUSTRY WORKERS' DELEGATION

LD211351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with the textile, clothing and leather industry workers' day, Premier Edward Babiuch has received a delegation of these national economy sector employees. They told him about the implementation of basic tasks set before the light industry this year. Much attention was also paid to problems linked with continued improvement in working conditions. Premier Babiuch conveyed to light industry workers sincere thanks for dedicated effort and wishes of success and good fortune in their professional and personal life.

JABLONSKI, WOJTASZEK, GRUDZIEN ATTEND OSWIECIM RALLY

LD201848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0850 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Today, a huge rally is being held as part of the ceremonies of the month of national remembrance, in Oswiecim on the site of the former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau. Present at the rally are: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council and chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front; Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs; and Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister for veteran affairs.

Jablonski Address

LD201900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0911 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, at commemorative rally at site of former Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp, Oswiecim--live]

[Text] Esteemed gathering. We have come to the site of a tragedy, remembered for all time, a tragedy the scale of which was preciously unknown in human history, the world's largest cemetery, to express here our love of man, our unshakeable faith that a future is possible in which the brotherhood of man will become a reality and human dignity will occupy its proper place in the universally recognized scale of values.

An integral part of Hitlerite ideology was criminal pride, expressed in the recognition of the Germans as a nation of overlords with the right to impose their will on other nations; hatred of what was different from them, of other races, nations, views of life and ways of thinking; the cult of violence and contempt for the humanist ideals which humanity had formed throughout the millenia of its history.

This barbaric ideology was born in peacetime and its first victims were the citizens of the Third Reich, including, and we never forget this, the Germans who did not want to betray the best traditions of their culture. They also knew that the cult of violence taking constant nourishment from the more rapidly progressing armament would lead to war, and a war unleashed by man's hatred toward man, that would lead to destruction, cruelty and suffering often worse than death. But not even the most gloomy imagination could have predicted the entire horror of World War II. The improved instruments of war caused great losses in the armies fighting at the fronts, but the most terrible forms were taken by the scrupulously organized genocide, other than in the front lines, against all those whom Hitlerism saw as its enemies.

All the peoples temporarily conquered by the Third Reich came to know what the term total war meant, but here in Poland the crime took on the most extensive dimensions. Extermination camps, concentration camps, sub-camps, commandos, ghettos--each of these words means the death and suffering of millions, trampled dignity. The Jews were condemned to total elimination. There was systematic annihilation of all the inhabitants of this land, for the conquerors needed lebensraum, and for those who were to remain on it the darkest fate of most abject slaves had been prepared.

They did not even spare children snatched from their mothers for forcible Germanization. In Hitlerite eyes, learning was a crime here, Chopin's music was a crime. How difficult it is for people who do not know the conditions in Poland at that time to understand that a special form of struggle against the occupier had to be created here: underground teaching, which carried the threat of imprisonment and the camp.

It was here, to this great field of death, that those condemned to death were brought from throughout Europe. The victims of the Auschwitz-Birkenau place of torture came from 26 countries.

On the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Hitlerite camps, we pay homage to all their inmates whose immeasurable sufferings are a tragic warning, are a great cry: People beware, be on your guard, let our sacrifice not be in vain.

On the 35th anniversary we turn our thoughts, with deepest regard, to the Soviet liberators of Auschwitz and liberators of other Hitlerite camps, who while bringing the day of freedom nearer, saved thousands of those condemned to annihilation, and while defeating the Third Reich made it impossible for it to engage in any more madness.

We bow our heads in homage to millions of those who fell in that struggle in order to enable humanity to live in peace, to enable man to regain the conditions needed for humane life. This is required of us by the simplest sense of justice. To limit ourselves to words of gratitude, to ceremonial remembrance, would amount to a betrayal of those whose moral testament we have inherited.

It is not only our right but also our duty to direct the attention of the world, from this place made sacred by the martyrdom of millions, to the new danger threatening humanity. We must ourselves be watchful and call on others to be watchful in the face of all symptoms of the spirit of racism, thirst for conquest and militarism. We must appeal to the conscience of all people of good will, together with us, to spare no effort to repulse all attempts to take Europe and the rest of the world away from the road of peaceful development.

Thanks to policies pursued by the USSR and other socialist states and all forces of peace and realism in Europe, we have saved, for 35 years, this continent from new war conflagrations. Despite the existing political and ideological divisions, we have managed to guide the development of Europe away from the dangerous cold war confrontation toward the process of detente. This development was marked by an increasingly wide development of mutually advantageous cooperation in economies, learning and culture between the states of the East and the West, by the recognition by all states of postwar political-territorial realities, by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and by the momentous Final Act of Helsinki. It brought increased mutual trust and justified hopes for the opening of a new page in the history of our continent, a page of construction of lasting security and general European cooperation.

The positive transformations in Europe of the seventies were to the advantage to all states and peoples. There was a coming together among them, there were greater contacts among communities, people were getting to know each other.

This is of fundamental importance for the whole world and this is why we so resolutely advocate the maintainance of the policy of peace, its consolidation and strengthening. We want the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act to be put fully into practice. It is our view that there must be new, energetic effort on the part of all CSCE participant states to increase the pace of implementation of this long-term program for the construction of nations living in harmony.

This momentous issue should be served by the forthcoming Madrid meeting. It will accomplish its purpose if all states prepare for it in a constructive spirit, thinking about the future of the continent, thinking about that which links and does not divide European peoples. This is what we wish for the whole of humanity. We have always been in favor of the spread of the process of detente.

We are on the side of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle for their just rights, for freedom and independence, for social progress and economic emancipation. At the same time, we are resolutely against all attempts to take advantage of rising tensions and problems of conflict in order to slow down the policy of detente.

We see in the arms race a special danger for the future development of the international situation. We are deeply disturbed by the international situation, by the delays in the ratification of the SALT II agreement, by the plans to deploy in Europe new nuclear weapons.

We know only too well the danger inherent in this. History has provided us with too many painful examples which prove that escalation of armament always carries with it the seed of catastrophe. But even if we assume that it will not happen, that people come to their senses, that ultimately the realization will triumph that World War III would be many times more horrific than the one which ended 35 years ago, even then every day of the arms race should be condemned.

Today armaments are vastly expensive. They absorb an enormous industrial and scientific potential, they place a great burden on the lives of a vast mass of citizens of states which engage in the arms race. And need I add that every instance of international tension, and especially that which threatens military conflict, damages international economic cooperation, paralyzes scientific and cultural exchange, evokes the mood of chauvinism and hostility?

This is why People's Poland has, from the moment of its birth, been proclaiming the idea of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. This is why it has come forward with many initiatives aimed at limiting armament. This is why we, together with other Warsaw Pact states, put forward in 1979 the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

We are satisfied with the wide and positive response to the PZPR Central Committee first secretary's proposal to hold that conference in Warsaw, which can serve as both an example of war's destruction and a symbol of peaceful construction.

We are ready to cooperate with every government which shares our concern for lowering the present level of armament. We support every initiative aimed at overcoming the conflict between and the coming together of nations. We hope that through joint efforts already undertaken, it will be possible, for example at the Madrid meeting, to achieve agreement on the convening of the conference we propose, and to go some way toward giving new, vital momentum to the process of political and military detente.

Peoples do not need new weapons, new missiles or new nuclear warheads. They need lasting peace, the prospect of a secure tomorrow, and the satisfactory solution of economic and social problems, for a secure life for people in conditions worthy of man.

We believe that this kind of world, a world of peace, justice and work, a world of joint effort to enrich our common treasury of culture, is entirely possible. The realization of this should reach all minds, dominate in all corners of the world. It is necessary to educate all societies in this spirit, and our UN Organization declaration, suggested by Poland, proclaims it.

But to ensure that this noble idea succeeds, we must constantly call on human memory, on its most tragic experience. We must demonstrate what war is, where hatred of other nations, desire to dominate and contempt for others, lead. We must open people's eyes to the horrific prospect of the recurrence of the past which ended 35 years ago. This is why we address from here all people of good will: Remember, be vigilant, let your hearts respond to the word "man" with respect and brotherhood, let the response to the word "humanity" be peace. [applause]

ECONOMIC ACCORDS WITH BRAZIL SIGNED IN WARSAW

AU211128 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19/20 Apr 80 p 2

["Development of Polish-Brazilian Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] PAP--A Brazilian economic delegation led by Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy, visited Poland at the invitation of the minister of mining from 14-18 April. During his stay in Warsaw, Minister C. Cals had talks in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Metallurgy, the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy and the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

At the end of the visit, Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak and C. Cals signed an accord on the two countries' cooperation in coalmining. Among other things, the accord provides for geological and prospecting services, the design and construction of coal mines in Brazil and the supply of mining machinery and installations to Brazil. The sides also agreed to cooperate in the production in Brazil of Polish machinery and installations for coalmining and for extraction and processing of nonferrous metals, to exchange experts and to train personnel for coalmining.

Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and Minister C. Cals signed a concluding protocol on their talks. The protocol contains decisions on other spheres of cooperation and on trade.

Polish foreign trade organizations and corresponding Brazilian organizations signed accords on supplies of goods and on industrial and economic cooperation.

KARKOSZKA ADDRESSES WORKERS AT LENIN MUSEUM

LD212343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Council of State has awarded the Lenin Museum in Warsaw the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class. Today Alojzy Karkoszka, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee, presented the order and addressed museum workers:

[Begin Karkoszka recording] The Order of the Banner of Labor First Class presented today is the expression of the recognition of the party and people's state of your considerable achievements, so important for the ideological life of the capital and the country, in socialist and internationalist upbringing of Polish society. It is an expression of respect for your achievements since the creation of the museum toward the popularization of Lenin's thought, in bringing closer to Polish society the person of the chief of the revolution, the popularization of the close, and so dear to us, links of Vladimir Lenin with Poland and Poles, with the affairs of our people and our fatherland.

Lenin, his activity and ideas, exerted colossal influence on the Polish workers movement. He was a warm spokesman of Polish independence, a great friend of the Polish people, and has become particularly close to us. Lenin will always remain our unfailing sign; he expresses the most vital interests of the working class, all working people. He expresses the need for social development. [end recording]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE 18 APRIL

AU181034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/4/1980--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, acting in the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and inspired by the wish to further develop close relations of cooperation in all fields of activity, have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level starting April 18, 1980.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ZIMBABWE LEADERS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Message to Mugabe

AU210957 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 80 p 6

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on Zimbabwe's independence proclamation]

[Text] To Comrade Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU]--Patriotic Front and prime minister of Zimbabwe, Salisbury.

On behalf of the RCP, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and myself personally, I have the great pleasure of greeting with full warmth and satisfaction the proclamation of the independence of the new Zimbabwe state, a result of blending armed struggle with political-diplomatic activity and a brilliant crowning of the heroism with which the Zimbabwe people have struggled against colonial domination and racist inequities and for winning their inalienable right to a free, independent and dignified life. The proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence is an historic event of crucial importance in your people's life and of great significance in Africa and throughout the world, and makes an outstanding contribution to the overall cause of peace, detente, independence and cooperation between peoples.

The Romanian people have followed with sentiments of warm friendship and solidarity the just national liberation struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people and have granted them full moral, political, diplomatic and material support for the triumph of their just cause.

Cordially greeting the political victory won by you, I wish to recall with particular pleasure our meetings and talks in Bucharest and on African soil, talks and meetings which have always given strong impetus to the ties of friendship and militant solidarity established between ZANU and RCP and between the two peoples.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Zimbabwe will open up broad prospects to relations between our countries and peoples. In this spirit, I express the conviction that will develop trade exchanges and economic production sharing, relations in education, science, technology and culture, international cooperation as well as the ties of close friendship and cooperation between our parties and states, to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the struggle to finally eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism and the imperialist policy of domination and for peace, independence and social progress.

On this great holiday, I extend to you, Dear Comrade Mugabe, warm congratulations, cordial fraternal greetings and best wishes for success along the road of attaining the Zimbabwe people's aspirations for national and social justice, peace, progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Congratulations to President Banana

AU210957 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 80 p 6

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana on Zimbabwe's independence proclamation]

To His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, Salisbury.

On the proclamation of your country's independence and on your investiture as president of the new Zimbabwe state, I have the pleasure of extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for success in carrying out the highly responsible mandate entrusted to you.

I am convinced that relations between our countries and their international cooperation will increasingly develop, to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the policy of peace, detente, independence and security throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

MUGABE THANKS CEAUSESCU, RCP FOR SUPPORT, CONTRIBUTIONS

AU211247 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Harare (AGERPRES) 21/4/1980--In a declaration made to the Romanian press in Harare, to Romanian newsman Corneliu Vlad, Premier Robert Mugabe said: "I was greatly pleased to meet Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's personal representative, who attended the historic event of proclamation of our national independence.

"If this day of indepenence has come, it is also thanks to the political, diplomatic, moral and material support we received from our friends and allies. Among them there is also Romania, a country which has given us substantial support, materialized in a humanitarian, political, diplomatic and moral plane. This is an extraordinary contribution to the victory we won here in Zimbabwe. The permanent and multilateral support was given to us by the Romanian Communist Party, led by its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, my close friend and the steady supporter of our cause. President Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania permanently gave us support and were always on the Zimbabwe people's side in its struggle. That is why I wish to take this opportunity, in these moments of great joy for us, when we celebrate the independence, to tell the Romanian people and its leader: We thank you, friends, we thank you comrades of fight. You have accomplished a wonderful work. Our victory is a joint victory, which we should live together".

Evoking the good relations established between the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples, between the RCP and the ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] already in the fight for national liberation in his country, Robert Mugabe stated in connection with the prospects of revolutionizing the relations between Romania and Zimbabwe in various spheres, under the new conditions brought about by the proclamation of his country's independence: "In the economic cooperation, in diplomatic links and scientific-cultural exchanges I am sure that we will build Romanian-Zimbabwe relations in multiple forms, based on our joint victory. I would like to lay particular stress on the fact that, in the context of expanding these relations in ever more various forms, the personal relations of friendship will deepen, with President Nicolae Ceausescu, a prominent personality, a brilliant politician which we consider on good reason to be a hero of our revolution. I once again wish to state how grateful the Zimbabwe people is to the Romanian people for the support given. We promise to remain the same truthful friends to your country, just like the Romanian people has shown its resolve to keep being our close friend.

"We should be together also from now on, march together towards the future, united by the lasting links of solidarity and friendship".

SCINTEIA HAILS PROCLAMATION OF ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE

17 April Commentary

AU171312 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1235 GMT 17 Apr 80

["On the Proclamation of the Independent and Sovereign State of Zimbabwe"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] The Romanian press warmly hails the moment when the new Zimbabwe nation joins the large family of independent and sovereign nations. The gaining of independence--SCINTEIA of April 17 writes--opens prospects for the translation into fact of the Zimbabwe people's aspirations after progress and welfare. The newspaper shows that the tasks that fall on the new state are neither few nor easy, their fulfillment as well as the building of a free and prosperous homeland calling for the joint efforts of all the national forces.

SCINTEIA considers that the new state of Zimbabwe, with a profoundly original experience in line with the specific conditions in that country, has all the premises to become a flourishing country, a factor of stability on that continent. It contributes to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist front of the peoples, of all the forces militating for national independence and sovereignty, proving once again the axiomatic truth that any forms of oppression can be liquidated, that each people's inalienable right to live and develop freely and peacefully, as sole master of its own destinies can be secured through the peoples' will, in their resolute struggle.

The Romanian public opinion, the Romanian people--that waged itself, along the centuries, a hard, full of sacrifices fight against foreign oppression, for safeguarding the national being and for social justice--SCINTEIA further writes--shares the friendly Zimbabwe people's joy, hails with deep satisfaction its historic victory. It is a victory which confirms once more the undefeatable character of the liberation movement, the power with which it asserts itself all over the world, the lofty ideas of independence and freedom, the people's will to develop self-reliantly in keeping with their interests and aspirations. The feelings of satisfaction and joy--SCINTEIA points out--are all the more conspicuous as the R.C.P., Romania, in the spirit of their consistent policy of active and militant solidarity with the cause of the peoples' independence and freedom, in the struggle gainst imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, have granted broad support--political, diplomatic, material, moral--to the liberation movement in Zimbabwe. This support has found its expression in the numerous meetings and contacts President Nicolae Ceausescu had either in Bucharest or on African soil with the leaders of the liberation movement of the Zimbabwe people--Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo--in the political documents of profound significance signed on the respective occasions.

Supporting the Zimbabwe people's right to gain its independence arm in hand, Romania has also emphasized the need for seeking the ways conductive to a political, negotiated settlement. That is why Romania hailed the London agreement on the settlement of the Rhodesian issue as a direct outcome of the heroic struggle waged for years by the liberation movement which imposed the acknowledgement of the patriotic forces as the sole authentic representatives of the Zimbabwe people's national aspirations. The Romanian public opinion hailed with particular satisfaction the big success the patriotic forces scored in the February elections, the first free elections in the history of the Zimbabwe people.

Romania's firm conviction--SCINTEIA writes in conclusion--is that, in the newly created conditions, the links of close solidarity between the R.C.P. and the patriotic parties that led the Zimbabwe people's liberation struggle, the relations of collaboration with the new independent state on most diverse planes--political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural--as well as the cooperation in international life will steadily expand and deepen on the basis of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the general cause of peace, freedom and progress.

19 April Commentary

AU191035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The proclamation of the independence of the state of Zimbabwe is considered in Romania as an epoch-making event in the life of the friendly Zimbabwe people, being warmly hailed by the Romanian people. In an ample article printed in its April 19 issue, SCINTEIA points out that the Romanian people, who was forced to wage a long fight, full of sacrifices, against foreign oppression, for safeguarding the national being, for national and social liberation, can fully appreciate the grandeur of this victory, sharing in the friendly Zimbabwe people's celebration.

During its struggle, the Zimbabwe people enjoyed the steady and firm support granted by the Romanian Communist Party, by Socialist Romania. In the spirit of her principled and consistent policy of solidarity with all peoples' fight for independence, Romania granted broad and multilateral assistance--political and diplomatic, material and moral--to the liberation movement in Zimbabwe. Romania's firm and steady support was reiterated during the repeated meetings and contacts President Nicolae Ceausescu had, either in Bucharest or on African soil, with the leaders of the liberation movement of the Zimbabwe people. Each of these meetings meant a strong impulse given to the relations of mutual friendship, the documents signed on the respective occasion representing international political-diplomatic recognition of the Zimbabwe patriotic forces and contributing to the strengthening of their authority as legitimate representatives of the Zimbabwe people.

In this respect, the fact that from the very day of independence, from the very moment the Republic of Zimbabwe was proclaimed Romania diplomatically recognized the new independent state is a telling expression of the feelings of friendship and solidarity the two friendly states and peoples nurture for each other.

The proclamation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, which opens the prospect of free and independent development of that people on the road of prosperity--SCINTEIA considers--also has deep-going international significance.

The great truth of the contemporary age, namely that nowadays there is no force able to prevent the attainment of the peoples' aspirations after gaining their freedom and independence, that a people determined to make any sacrifice in order to safeguard these sacred, inprescriptible rights is undefeatable, is once again proved and confirmed. In this respect, we can say that the victory of the Zimbabwe people, as a fresh success of the progressive, revolutionary forces, inspires the fight of all oppressed peoples, encourages the national liberation movements, all those still under imperialist domination, gives them confidence in the final victory.

Today, more than ever before, one may say that the acknowledgement and observance of each people's right to free and self-reliant development, the respect for its sovereign will to order its life as it wishes, according to its interests and without any outside immixture, are the keystone of the establishment of new-type interstate relations in the world.

The entire course of international life proves that detente, the promotion of understanding and collaboration among states, the achievement of security and the establishment of a lasting peace depend on the understanding and consistent translation into fact of the aforesaid imperative.

Assisting the Zimbabwe people during the period of struggle for gaining its independence, Romania, the Romanian people are and will continue to be side by side with the people of Zimbabwe in the new stage of national reconstruction, of building a new, free and independent life. The close links of friendship and militant solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Zimbabwe patriotic forces are a solid foundation for the further development, in the newly created conditions, of the relations between the two countries and peoples, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage--principles that represent the unshakable groundwork of Socialist Romania's foreign policy.

The economic potential of Socialist Romania and of the new independent state of Zimbabwe, the rich experience the Romanian people has acquired in the broad construction work, the big progress scored in the application of the achievements of technical-scientific revolution on the one hand, and the options expressed by the Zimbabwe people with regard to the building of a modern, self-reliant national economy on the other are as many factors providing ever broader possibilities for a productive cooperation on most diverse planes--from commercial exchanges to the development of new, efficient forms of cooperation in production. At the same time, broad prospects open to the development of collaboration in the fields of education, science, technique, and culture, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of friendship between the Romanian and the Zimbabwe peoples. Undoubtedly, there are broad prospects on the international plane as well, for a close cooperation between Romania and Zimbabwe within the great anti-imperialist front of the peoples, of the forces militating for national independence and sovereignty, against the old policy of domination and inequity, for the promotion of the democratic principles of interstate relations, for eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new economic order, for all peoples' right to master their own destinies, their own resources.

The R.C.P., Romania harbour the conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries will steadily develop and strengthen for the benefit of both peoples, in the interest of the cause of independence, peace and progress in the world. This is the message of friendship and solidarity Romania, the Romanian people address to the Zimbabwe peop[illegible] this historic moment, togeth[illegible] with heartfelt wishes of full success in attaining its [illegible]t aspirations for nationa[illegible]d social justice, for happiness and welfare--SCINTEIA concludes.

SCINTEIA PRAISES SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU151951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/4/1980--Marking the 60th foundation anniversary of the Communist Party of Spain, SCINTEIA of April 15 prints the congratulatory message addressed on the occasion by the CC of the RCP to the CC of the Communist Party of Spain [CPS], accompanied by an extensive article highlighting the role of this party as "tested vanguard of struggle of the working people and of the whole people, a basic political force of the Spanish society, active detachment of the world revolutionary movement." In this glorious anniversary, SCINTEIA writes, the Romanian communists, the whole Romanian people partake, in the spirit of the good relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties and peoples.

After referring to the long period in which the Spanish communists had to fight in the difficult underground conditions, to their revolutionary fight for the removal of the reactionary regime of Primo de Rivera, for fighting the fascist regime and especially during the bloody civil war, SCINTEIA writes: "By its bold activity, by its self-dedication and heavy sacrifices made on all fronts of the national revolutionary war, the Communist Party of Spain wrote a page of eternal glory in the history of the Spanish people, of the fight for freedom of the peoples everywhere. In the spirit of its internationalist traditions, the RCP, acting in underground conditions, initiated and led an ample movement of solidarity with the Spanish people's cause. At the call of the RCP, hundreds of Romanian revolutionists heroically fought, in many cases till the supreme sacrifice, in the anti-fascist fronts in Spain.

As Franco passed away, the legalization of the Communist Party of Spain, its redemption to its natural rights, SCINTEIA goes on, marked an important moment in the context of the changes come about in the country's political life, opening up new prospects congenial for the process of democratization, for the attainment of the Spanish people's aspirations after the liquidation of the vestiges of the past and the (?advance) on the road of economic and social progress, of independence, peace and collaboration internationally.

Under the circumstances, the CPS proved high sense of national responsibility, steady concern for the Spanish people's destiny, the capability of giving constructive answers of its own to the accute issues facing the Spanish society, in the struggle for the progress of the process of democratization, for a free, democratic and prosperous Spain. In its entire activity, the CPS shows profound creative spirit, deploying persevering efforts for the application of the general principles of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions and peculiarities of Spain. The CPS campaigns energetically and resolutely for a broadest unity of action of all socio-political forces interested in the consolidation of the democratic process.

Stressing that the ninth congress--the first congress held in legality after 40 years of ban--went down as an historic event in the life of the Communist Party of Spain, SCINTEIA writes: The documents of the congress defined the party's tactics and strategy for its continuous consolidation, for its enhanced organizational force and political influence, for increasing its contribution to the democratization of the Spanish society and its advance toward socialism on a road of its own.

SCINTEIA then highlights that in the international arena, the CPS actively participates in the struggle against the imperialist policy of strength, domination and dictate, for the observance of the national independence of the peoples, for new-type, democratic relations relying on the recognition of all nations' right to decide their destiny by themselves: Without any outside immixture.

As a detachment of the international communist and working-class movement, the CPS, SCINTEIA stresses, shows constant care for developing the links of solidarity with the other communist parties, for the observance in the bilateral relations of the principles of fully equal rights, autonomy, every party's right to establish its own political line, revolutionary tactics and strategy, in harmony with the realities and specific conditions in the respective country, stressing permanently that it is only based on these norms of relations that lasting solidarity and new-type, superior unity can be achieved in the communist movement. At the same time, SCINTEIA writes, starting from the realities of contemporary world, from the existence of social forces of great diversity: The Communist Party of Spain declares and acts for active collaboration with all workers', socialist, democratic forces, with all left-wing, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, progress, detente and security in Europe and the world over, for international understanding and collaboration.

Pointing out that the intense activity deployed by the CPS for the promotion of the Spanish people's fundamental interests, for peace and progress the world over are followed with sentiments of profound sympathy and solidarity by the Romanian communists and people, which assess highly the relations of warm friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPS, SCINTEIA shows that an important role in the expansion and deepening of these fraternal relations was played by the frequent meetings and the fruitful talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Dolores Ibarruri, Santiago Carrillo, and other members of the CPS leadership. Held in the spirit of friendship, mutual esteem and regard, these meetings disclosed joint viewpoints on the questions discussed, the joint wish to further deepen the collaboration between the two parties. The upward course of the relations between the RCP and the Communist Party of Spain contributes to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian people and the Spanish people, related by affinities of language and culture, to the development of the collaboration between Romania and Spain, in the interest of both countries, of the cause of security and peace in Europe and worldwide, concludes SCINTEIA.

COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING BETWEEN CEAUSESCU, SPANISH SOCIALIST LEADER

AU182006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1638 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/4/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met Felipe Gonzalez, secretary-general of the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol, now visiting Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP, on April 18.

The interview was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Jose Federico de Urbajal, member of the party's Executive Commission, was present.

The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from the leadership of the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol, warmest congratulations on his re-election to the high office of president of Romania and wishes of fresh and important successes to the Romanian people. The secretary-general of the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol assessed highly Romania's foreign policy, the contribution of the Romanian head of state to the efforts for the establishment in Europe and the world over of a climate of peace, detente, security and collaboration.

Thanking for the good wishes conveyed, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed in turn a warm salute to the leadership of the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol and appreciated the current visit to be an important moment in the development of the relations between the two parties, between Romania and Spain.

A broad exchange of views was made during the talks on the activity and concerns of the two parties, as well as on some current questions of the international situation.

Both sides emphasized with satisfaction the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol, expressing the wish to further work for the development of the collaboration between the two parties, in the interest of expanding and amplifying the Romanian-Spanish relations, to both peoples' benefit, in the interest of independence, peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The exchange of views on international questions disclosed the two parties' worry about the worsening of the situation in the world, which endangers the peoples.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the secretary-general of the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol highlighted that under the circumstances, action was necessary for the rallying of the efforts of all states and peoples, for the intensification of the collaboration among the communist, socialist, social-democratic, Christian-Democratic parties, among all progressive and democratic forces in order to prevent the world climate from worsening, for the resumption of the policy of detente, based on observance in inter-state relations of the principle of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to force and threat with force, the recognition of every people's right to free, self-dependent development.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Felipe Gonzalez surveyed some aspects of the situation in Europe starting from the fact that it is here that various unsolved problems were accumulated, that it is here that strong effectives and an impressive amount of arms are concentrated endangering peace and security, the quiet of Europe and of the whole planet. The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the secretary-general of the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol stressed the special importance of the thorough preparation of this year's Madrid meeting which should give a fresh and strong impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a coherent whole, to concrete steps on the road of improving the European climate, of strengthening detente and of adopting measures of military disengagement and disarmament in this part of the world. The significance was underlined of concerting the efforts of governments, parliaments, of the whole public opinion for solving the problems in Europe and especially for resuming the disarmament negotiations, for preventing the location of new nuclear missiles on the continent and for reducing the number of the existing ones.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Felipe Gonzalez underlined that international peace and security require the political, negotiated settlement of litigations among states, of conflicts in various parts of the world, completely excluding the threat or use of force as well as of political, diplomatic or military pressures which could affect the states' independence and sovereignty.

Within this framework, they pointed to the importance of continuing the efforts for achieving a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East grounded on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, on the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem, by recognizing its right to self-determination, inclusive of the right to create an independent Palestinian state, on the guaranteeing security and territorial integrity of all states in that region.

Expressing their concern for the acceleration of the arms race and for the menacing growth of the destructive capacity of the modern weapons, which seriously endanger peoples' peace and security, the two sides declared for the adoption of definite measures for the reduction of expenditures on arming, the achievement of disarmament and especially of nuclear disarmament.

Pointing to the place of underdevelopment in relation to the world stability and peace, the heads of the two parties stressed the importance of all states joining efforts for the liquidation, as soon as possible, of this serious phenomenon, for the settlement of a new world economic order apt to guarantee to each nation, to the lagging ones first of all, the economic and social progress and access to the great discoveries of science and technology, of the contemporary civilization. Stress was laid on the necessity for the UN special session on the new international economic order, due this year, to find concrete solutions for doing away with inequity, with the gaps existing in the world, for supporting the developing countries in their efforts for attaining progress and civilization.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the secretary general of the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol welcomed with satisfaction the proclamation of the Zimbabwe state's independence, important contribution to the general cause of international peace and detente, and considered it a telling expression of the peoples' will and possibility to gain the right to free, dignified existence and to be master of their own destinies.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Felipe Gonzalez agreed on stressing the necessity of enhancing the role of the small and medium-sized countries, of all the states in the struggle for peace, detente, security and collaboration, for economic and social progress, for the settlement of new relations in the international life, relations apt to guarantee the peoples' liberty and independence.

Taking into account the critical international political situation, the heads of the two parties highlighted the importance of all progressive forces, of the entire world public opinion mobilizing in the struggle for improving the international climate, for enhancing confidence among states, for the triumph of thinking, for abstention from any action or measure that might endanger detente, peace, the nations' security and independence.

The interview passed in a friendly atmosphere of warm cordiality.

SCINTEIA LAUDS ISRAELI ACHIEVEMENTS, EFFORTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU210948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 20/4/1980--On the 32nd anniversary of the creation of the State of Israel, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed congratulations, as well as wishes of peace, welfare and progress to President Yitzaq Navon and to the Israeli people.

In a note marking the same event, SCINTEIA of April 20 points to the important steps Israel has made forward in the development of economy, the remarkable achievements scored in science and technique, in culture and other sectors of activity in the years following the proclamation of independence, and underlines:

Undoubtedly, the Israeli people's efforts towards economic and social progress are considerably affected by the persistent character of the Middle East conflict which leads to waste of huge resources with the aim of arming, generates instability and tension, military actions representing a constant threat to the general cause of peace. The settlement of that conflict would have a decisive role in raising the development of that country, as well as of the other states in the area onto a superior level, and would enable the Israeli people, the other peoples in the Middle East to focus all their forces and resources on peaceful, constructive work.

Romania--SCINTEIA further writes--has always declared in support of a global, just and durable settlement of the situation in that area. Such a settlement presupposes the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, the achievement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in keeping with its national aspirations, the setting up of a state of its own included, the insurance of the independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area. Of particular importance would be the organization of an international conference--under the UN aegis--with the participation of all those interested, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference.

In the spirit of its consistent policy of peaceful coexistence with all the states, irrespective of social system, Romania develops relations with the State of Israel, an important contribution in this respect being made by summit meetings.

The development of these relations meets the requirements for a just and lasting settlement of the situation in the Middle East, for the promotion of international collbaoration and cooperation, going down as a contribution to the cause of peace and security in the world.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES AL-ASAD ON SYRIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU210955 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Damascus.

On the 34th anniversary of the national day of the Syrian Arab Republic, I wish to extend to you warmest congratulations and heartfelt wishes for personal health and happiness, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally. as well as wishes for progress, peace and prosperity to the friendly Syrian people. The Romanian people follow with great interest and sincerely rejoice in successes attained by the friendly Syrian people, under the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, in the free and independent socioeconomic development of their fatherland.

I am particularly glad to note that the Romanian-Syrian relations of close and fruitful cooperation are recording an ever upward course and that cooperation between our countries and peoples yields outstanding results at the bilateral and international level.

I recall with particular pleasure my 1979 visit to your beautiful country as well as our talks and understandings which give greater impetus to the Romanian-Syrian relations in all fields and I assure you of the fact that, as far as we are concerned, we will do everything possible to implement the agreements reached.

I am fully convinced that relations between our parties, countries and peoples will continue to expand and diversify, in the spirit of our joint decisions, to the benefit of the Romanian and Syrian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, independent development, detente, progress and understanding throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS COSTA RICAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

AU210952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] To the Third Congress of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, San Jose.

On behalf of the RCP and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we wish to extend warm comradely greetings as well as feelings of friendship and militant solidarity to the Third Congress of the Costa Rican Socialist Party [CRSP] and to the CRSP leadership and members.

We take this opportunity to convey to you cordial wishes for success in the dynamic activity you are carrying out, alongside other national progressive and patriotic forces, to promote the vital interests of the friendly Costa Rican people and to insure the triumph of their ideals for freedom, democracy, social justice, well-being and progress.

We express full satisfaction at the upward course of relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and CRSP, relations based on trust, understanding and mutual regard and esteem. [paragraph continues]

We have the profound conviction that they will actively contribute to strengthening friendship and mutually advantageous comprehensive cooperation between our two countries and people and to promoting the cause of the unity of all anti-imperialist forces everywhere, peace, detente and understanding in the world.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR REELECTION CONGRATULATIONS

AU182042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has received a telegram from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Central Committee general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, answering the congratulations and wishes conveyed to him by Todor Zhivkov on his reelection to the post of president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

"I fully share your confidence," the telegram states, "that the good Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and cooperation will continue to be developed and intensified also in the future. Please accept, dear Comrade Zhivkov, my best wishes for health, happiness and every increasing successes in your highly responsible activities devoted to the construction of socialism in our neighbor country--Bulgaria--devoted to the sincere fraternal friendship between our two peoples."

SWISS FEDERAL FOREIGN SECRETARY CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU211345 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Federal Councilor Pierre Aubert, chief of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation who is on a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Romanian Ambassador to Switzerland Dan Enescu, and Swiss Ambassador to Romania Peter Erni.

The Swiss minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from Swiss Federal President Georges-Andre Chevallaz [title as heard], and wishes for prosperity and happiness to the Romanian people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks, and in his turn conveyed to the Swiss federal president cordial greetings and wishes for health and happiness, and to the Swiss people wishes for peace and progress.

During their meeting the sides emphasized the positive, ascending evolution of the Romanian-Swiss relations in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other sectors of activity, and expressed the common desire to develop bilateral cooperation even more intensively, to expand economic exchanges and production sharing, especially in third markets. They stressed that the continuous development of the relations between Romania and Switzerland and their cooperation in the international arena contribute to strengthening the friendship between the two peoples, to consolidating peace, detente and security in Europe, and to strengthening cooperation and understanding between nations.

The sides also exchanged views on aspects of the current international situation. Thus, they stressed the need to intensify efforts by all states and governments to halt the aggravation of the international political climate, to resume and continue the policy of detente, based on strict respect in interstate relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

They also stressed that international peace and security increasingly require measures to rapidly and peacefully solve, through negotiations, all interstate disputes and the conflicts existing in various parts of the world.

Special attention was given to the situation in Europe. The sides stressed the threat posed by the arms race and by the stockpiling of arms, especially nuclear arms, for the existence of the continent. They agreed that all the states must resolutely act to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting, which should be held on the date set, and which should lead to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, to strengthening security and cooperation on the continent, to creating a climate of genuine trust between states and propitiously to make concrete measures designed to halt the arms race and to achieve military disengagement and disarmament.

The two sides stressed the importance of organizing a disarmament conference within the framework established by the CSCE and with the participation of all the states that signed the Helsinki Final Act. They expressed the view that efforts must be intensified to achieve a general settlement in the Middle East, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to solving the Palestinian problem on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and to recognition of the right to existence and independence of all the states in that area.

During their meeting the sides also stressed the need to unite the efforts of all states and peoples to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, which should permit all the peoples, particularly the backward ones, to develop more rapidly along the path of economic and social progress.

The guest expressed thanks to the Romanian head of state for the interview, for the hospitality and cordiality extended to him in our country. He expressed satisfaction with the discussions he had and with the possibility given him to see some aspects of the Romanian people's life and activities.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Departure From Bucharest

AU212021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/4/1980--The head of Federal Political (Foreign Affairs) Department of the Swiss Confederation, Pierre Aubert, left Bucharest on Monday, after paying an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The guest was seen off by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and by other officials.

NICULESCU, NETHERLANDS FINANCE MINISTER MEET IN BUCHAREST

AU211347 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, today received Netherlands Finance Minister Alphons van Der Stee [name and title as heard], who is visiting our country. In the spirit of the agreements concluded on the occasion of Romanian-Netherland summit meetings, they examined the possibilities existing for expanding the economic cooperation and developing the financial-banking relations between the two countries. They also exchanged views on Romanian-Netherland cooperation within the IMF and the World Bank.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI TO VISIT INDIA LATE APRIL

AU211054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/4/1980--Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei will pay an official visit to India, at the invitation of Narasimha Rao, minister of foreign affairs of India, in the last part of April, this year.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DUMA VISIT TO NORWAY

AU171059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/4/1980--Romania and Norway assess that, in the present-day conditions of deteriorating situation in the world, the main task is to halt the course of worsening interstate relations and to relaunch the process of detente. Both countries--a communique released at the end of the consultations in Oslo between the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries said--consider that all efforts should be made for the settlement of international differences by peaceful means exclusively, for abstention from interference, under any form, in the internal affairs of other states, and for the strict observance of the independence and sovereignty of all states, whatever their size or geographical location. In this respect, stress was laid on the necessity of stopping the arms race and of passing to tangible military disengagement and disarmament measures.

Both sides attached particular importance to the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due this autumn which would be meant not only to give a fresh impetus to the process started in Helsinki, to fully apply the Final Act, but also to be, in this way, a contribution to the general recovery of international climate.

During the talks, it was noted with satisfaction that the Romanian-Norwegian relations witnessed an ascending course on all planes, and it was assessed that the development of the relations between Romania and Norway, among all the Euroepan states was to the respective peoples' benefit, in the interest of building a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The consultations were conducted by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, and Johan Jorgen Holst, secretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Norway. The Romanian minister was also received by Bjartmar Gjerde, minister for oil and energy, who is also minister for foreign affairs ad interim of Norway.

ENVOY ADDRESSES PARIS COMMUNICATIONS MEETING ON COOPERATION

AU182004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/4/1980--The Romanian delegate to the Paris intergovernmental cooperation conference for activities, requirements and programmes regarding the development of communication, underlined the special role the mass media played in the promotion of a broad international understanding and collaboration, in halting the worsening of current international situation, in resuming the course towards detente and peace in the world.

In the address made during the conference he also pointed to the stringent necessity to inteisify the efforts for building a new international economic and political order, for bridging up the gaps between the developed and the developing countries.

CEAUSESCU VISITS CONSTRUCTION EXHIBITION IN BUCHAREST

AU220824 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at this hour is visiting an exhibition at the Piata SCINTEIA exhibition complex. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrade Ilie Verdet, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrades Iosif Banc, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Ion Ionita, Richard Winter."

During the visit the party secretary general was briefed about actions taken by certain ministries to reduce material and energy consumption in manufacturing construction materials and in drawing up plans for future industrial units and housing and about the new technology used to increase the mechanization degree of work on construction sites. The visit continues at this hour.

BRIEFS

MAGISTRATES' VISIT TO ITALY--Rome (AGERPRES) 19/4/1980--Tommaso Morlino, Italian minister of justice, received a delegation of Romanian magistrates headed by Nicolae Iscrulescu, deputy general procurator of the Socialist Republic of Romania, now visiting Italy. The members of the delegation also had talks with the vice president of the higher council of the Italian magistracy, with Giuseppe Gargani, under-secretary of state, the Ministry of Justice, and with executives of the Rome institute for international relations. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 19 Apr 80 AU]

CULTURAL EVENT FOR ISRAEL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/4/1980--A cultural activity occasioned by the celebration of the national day of Israel was organized on Friday at the House of Culture of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 80 AU]

JOINT COMMISSION WITH BURUNDI--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/4/1980--The sixth session of the joint Romanian-Burundi government commission on economic and technical cooperation started in Bucharest, on April 21. The sides examined the way of implementation of the agreements reached during the previous session and analyzed in the spirit of the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jean Baptiste Bagaza, new possibilities of enlarging the economic and technico-scientific cooperation between the two countries, of stepping up and diversifying the trade exchanges. The Romanian delegation is led by Maxim Berghianu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and the Burundi delegation by Isidore N. Burundi, minister of energy and mines. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80 AU]

TITO'S CONDITION REPORTED AS 'SLIGHTLY BETTER'

ID221146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is slightly better than during the preceding few days, but it is still exceptionally grave. Bleeding has been considerably reduced. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

ARKHIPOV CITED ON SOVIET-YUGOSLAV VEHICLE COOPERATION

ID211208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 21, (TANJUG)--Soviet Council of Ministers Vice-chairman Ivan Arkhipov has stated that the Soviet Union wants as soon as possible to open negotiations with Yugoslavia on expanding cooperation in the production of special road vehicles for transporting various cargos.

The vehicles include refrigerator trucks, tankers, cement mixing trucks, dump trucks, single-axle trailers and garbage trucks, displayed by Yugoslav producers in the Moscow exhibition hall of Sokolynik. Yugoslav producers purchase several types of vehicles from the Soviet Union, to which they add their own superstructure.

The vehicles of these types have aroused a lively interest among Soviet economic experts.

After touring the exhibition, Arkhipov said to Yugoslav correspondents that cooperation should be expanded, which also means increasing production in the Yugoslav factories participating in cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF ZIMBABWE'S INDEPENDENCE

SFRY, Zimbabwe Diplomatic Relations

ID181242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--A joint statement was issued today by the Government of the SFRY and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic missions.

"In their common desire to promote in every way the firm ties of friendship and cooperation between the Yugoslav peoples and the people of Zimbabwe and mutually develop beneficial cooperation between the two countries," the statement says, "the Government of the SFRY and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors and exchange heads of diplomatic missions.

"The two governments agree that the relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Zimbabwe should be based on the UN Charter and on the principles of respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, full equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

"The two sides express their readiness to take an active part in the strengthen of peace and security in the world and in the further development of international cooperation in the spirit of the policy of nonalignment, to which both countries are devoted."

Djuranovic Message to Mugabe

AU212100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 80 p 1

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe:

"Esteemed Mr Prime Minister. It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of the establishment of Zimbabwe's independence I send, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, the most cordial congratulations and best wishes to the people and the first government of the Republic of Zimbabwe and to you personally.

"The trust which the Zimbabwean people have placed in the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, is a confirmation of the historical truth that the aspirations of the people to win freedom, national sovereignty and human dignity must triumph.

"We welcome with special satisfaction the inclusion of independent Zimbabwe in the activities of the international community and the movement of nonaligned countries to which both the ZANU and the ZAPU, within the framework of the Patriotic Front, belonged as full-fledged members, and the principles of which the Zimbabwe Government has clearly adopted.

"In their efforts for national recovery and reconstruction in the future the people of Zimbabwe can expect to receive comprehensive support and assistance from the peoples of the socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

"We hope that the friendship and cooperation between our two nonaligned countries further will continue to successfully and comprehensively develop and grow stronger in the interests of our peoples and of peace and progress in the world."

Kolisevski Message to Banana

AU220715 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 80 p 1

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Canaan Sodinda Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe:

"Esteemed Mr President. On behalf of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, the SFRY Presidency and the Yugoslav peoples, I send cordial congratulations and best wishes to the brave and friendly Zimbabwe people and to you personally on the occasion of the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence.

"The Yugoslav peoples greet the formation of the first sovereign Republic of Zimbabwe, created in the heroic liberation struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front of the Zimbabwe African National Union, the ZANU, and the Zimbabwe African People's Union, the ZAPU.

"Your heroic struggle is a component part of the struggle of the African peoples and the nonaligned countries for free development and general progress and against colonialism, imperialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of foreign domination.

"At this great moment in your history, when you are celebrating the first days of true independence, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia sincerely share your joy. Yugoslavia takes pride in the fact that the friendship between our peoples was created during the time when you had to struggle for your freedom.

Our peoples wholeheartedly supported your just cause, convinced that they were thereby contributing to the realization of those ideals and aims for which they themselves tirelessly struggle.

"For this reason we wish to assure the friendly Zimbabwe people that they can count also in the future on the support and assistance of the peoples of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

"We wish you great success in building an independent and nonaligned Zimbabwe. We are convinced that our friendship as well as the mutually beneficial cooperation between the peoples of our two nonaligned countries will further continue to successfully and comprehensively develop."

Kraigher's Remarks

ID212022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 21, (TANJUG)--"We are convinced that the Government of Zimbabwe will succeed in solving the problems which it clearly perceives, while extending and deepening its cooperation with Yugoslavia and the other non-aligned countries and progressive forces in the world in order to preserve its own independence," stated member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher before leaving Salisbury today. "Thereby", he said, "Zimbabwe would exert a full measure of positive influence on the events in this part of southern Africa, above all on the liberation of Namibia and progressive processes in the South African Republic".

Kraigher represented Yugoslavia at the celebration of the proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe in the capital of this newly independent African country.

Sergej Kraigher stated that his five-day stay in Salisbury was an opportunity for meeting the representatives of Zimbabwe's neighbours and other independent states which had contributed, together with Yugoslavia, the progressive mankind and the united nations, to the realization of Zimbabwe's independence.

During a meeting with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, said Kraigher, it was noted that concrete forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe will further develop on the governmental level, not exclusively between social-political organizations, as was the case in the past. "One is to expect much wider aspects of cooperation, especially in the fields of economy, science, culture, health and so forth," concluded Kraigher.

Kraigher, Jorge Conversation

ID220628 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Yugoslav state delegation headed by Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, made a short stop in Luanda on its way back to Yugoslavia from Salisbury. The Yugoslav delegation, which also comprises Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, was met at Luanda Airport by Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister for foreign relations. Dimitrije Babic, our country's ambassador in Luanda, was also present at the arrival.

During a 1-hour conversation, Paulo Jorge and the members of the Yugoslav delegation discussed the latest development of events in southern Africa, especially now that Zimbabwe has become independent. Their conversation also dwelt on the development of events in Angola, primarily in its southern part, which borders on Namibia. The head of angolan diplomacy exhaustively informed Sergej Kraigher about the efforts being made by African countries, primarily the front-line states, to resolve the problem of Namibia.

In a brief statement to the Angolan information media, Sergej Kraigher stressed that the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence was an event of historic significance for the progressive forces of the world and above all for southern Africa. According to the assessment of the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Zimbabwe's independence has created new conditions forthe further development of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Kraigher stressed that, during its stay in Salisbury, the Yugoslav delegation also had a meeting with the prime minister of this new African country, Robert Mugabe. During the meeting we discussed various aspects of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe in the new conditions created by the assumption of power in the country by the Patriotic Front after a long and hard struggle, Serfej Kraigher said.

GREETINGS MESSAGES ON SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

Kolisevski to Hafiz al-Asad

LD162333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of Syrian national day:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the Syrian Arab Republic, it gives me particular pleasure to convey to your excellency, on behalf of the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, the presidency and people of the SFRY and my own, heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Syrian people, for the final victory of the just Arab cause and for your personal happiness.

"Dear friend, I take this opportunity to express my firm conviction that close cooperation and friendly relations between our two nonalined countries will continue to develop in the interests of our peoples and of the victory of the principles of nonalignment in international relations with the aim of strengthening peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, progress and peace in the world."

Djuranovic to Al-Kasm

LD162339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the Syrian Arab Republic, it gives me particular pleasure to convey to your excellency, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and myself, heartfelt congratulations and sincere wishes for the constant progress of the friendly Syrian people and for your personal happiness.

"I take this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the traditionally fruitful cooperation between our two nonaligned countries will continue to develop successfully in the interest of our peoples, the consolidation of the nonaligned movement and strengthening of world peace."

PROTOCOL ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION SIGNED WITH PRC

LD212325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A protocol on the scientific-technical cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC in 1980 was signed in Belgrade today.

It embraces cooperation in a number of industries as well as joint scientific research in geology and mining. The protocol was signed by Janez Senk, deputy director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational Cultural and Technical Cooperation, and by Lin Zasheng, PRC vice minister for metallurgy.

During its stay in Yugoslavia, the Chinese delegation has had talks which represent part of the preparations for the forthcoming session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Belgrade. [passage omitted]

DORONJSKI RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD211936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Jozsel Halasz, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary to Yugoslavia. In a long and friendly conversation they discussed the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and parties as well as LCY and MSZMP activities on the internal and international plane.

PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL MEMBER VISITS BELGRADE

Bakocevic Reception

LD212006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 21,(TANJUG)--Member of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Federal Conference Presidency Aleksandar Bakocevic today received member of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] in a long, cordial and friendly conversation. They exchanged views on the latest development of the international situation, especially events in the Middle East. In discussing cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the PLO, they expressed pleasure over the past development of relations and stressed the readiness for their further expansion and deepening.

Vrhovec Reception

LD212007 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 21, (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Abu Iyad, [Salah Khalaf] member of the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), who is now in Yugoslavia as a guest of Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Franjo Herljevic.

In the ensuing talk which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on some international questions, particularly regarding the situation in the Middle East and settling the Palestine question. Some questions on bilateral relations were also considered.

Vrhovec confirmed Yugoslavia's support and aid to the Palestinian people's struggle for the realization of its national rights to self-determination, establishment of an independent Palestinian state, right to return to its homeland, and recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

REPORTAGE ON SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE SESSION

Kurtovic Address

LD212248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Todo Kurtovic was elected first president with a 1-year mandate and Istvan Rajcan was elected secretary for 2 years. The delegates also elected Vjera Kovacervic for 1 year as president of the conferences for social questions concerning Yugoslav women.

In the consultations in the republican and provincial conferences of the SAWPY and socio-political organizations in the federation, complete accord was reached in proposing personalities for these functions, Marin Cetinic, chairman of the Coordination Committee for Cadre Policy in the federation, said by way of justifying the proposals.

At today's session the composition of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium was also verified. According to the already adopted decision, the new presidium numbers 32 members. Each republic has delegated three members, each province two, and the LCY Central Committee, the Yugoslav TU Federation Council and the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia Federal Conference two each. The members of the presidium also comprise a delegate each from the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav People's Army and the Cooperative Federation of Yugoslavia.

The SAWPY Federal Conference delegates also examined today the current political situation in the country and the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in this sphere. The opening report on this was delivered by Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

Continuing the session following the report by Zivan Vasiljevic, the delegates agreed that discussions should proceed simultaneously on the current political situation and on the proposed document entitled "Current Questions Concerning the Further Development and Realization of the Social Role of the Socialist Alliance."

Ending the discussion, Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, remarked that today's discussion was ending on a firm orientation to develop political activity in the Socialist Alliance without adopting any formal conclusions in connection with the discussion. One could say, Kurtovic went on, that such discussions should be held periodically in the Socialist Alliance conferences, primarily because of the initiative of conference members themselves, as a result of the initiative by social organizations and associations of citizens and for the sake of our public abroad as well. However, he remarked, this does not mean to say that counterarguments cannot be brought forward. In any case, this remains one of the outstanding questions with which we should concern ourselves, and we shall certainly have to accept some of them as part of our next orientation when we discuss somewhat more extensively the method of our work which we must radically change.

If there is anything that we now lack in the Socialist Alliance it is more ideas, more initiatives, and more action by our members. Frequently we act as closed organizations and what is outside these organizations penetrates to us with difficulty. This causes harm to our political life and to our democratic system as a whole. For this reason there is reflected in this, it seems to me, something that at present could be called sectarianism. However, there are several elements here which make it possible for sectarianism to bring pressure to bear on political life at the moment. To all intents and purposes this sectarianism does not allow the initiative of the people to occur to an adequate degree.

Forums, Todo Kurtovic said among other things, have a restricted field of impact. They can be changed in one way or another, with these or those criteria, but they cannot express the Socialist Alliance. In my view this is what all the comrades mentioned, ranging from the sections upward. People everywhere must come much more to the fore. This will inevitably have a bearing, as this action develops, on the structure of the forums themselves. This is why we will have to advocate the formation of many new forms and improved and more flexible organization of what we once called basic organization. And, what is particularly important, from the organizational point of view, we will have to establish something to monitor what we call the delegate system and interest-linked organization. What happens is that we now have only the form of a traditional political organization which, in my view, is showing itself to be inadequate to express all this or to accept the initiative of the people. I am convinced that a radical reform of the method of work has to be carried out, and that as far as the Socialist Alliance is concerned, people will come not only because of their awareness that they must be active but also because of the interests which prompt them into action, to strive for their own interests and for what directly interests them at that time.

Kurtovic stressed that the work of the delegation was now a priority and most important. In this connection he asked whether we are organizationally in a situation to monitor the overall process and help the people and see the process as a whole. We are fragmented, he remarked. One section of the organizations monitors only locally what is happening in a work organization and the Socialist Alliance. We have nowhere a point of contact between the two, and this being the case we have brought our people into a situation where they cannot conduct themselves actively and comprehensively in relation to the delegate system and to the interest-linked organization as a whole. This in my view is a central organizational and political question in the Socialist Alliance. This is a question of the activity of the front. We must find something efficient which will link the front's activity concerning these questions in the local community, in the municipality and elsewhere.

Kurtovic also spoke of various forms of opposition including the need to resist some etatist aspirations. It is perhaps the lack of development of political action in the Socialist Alliance and its inadequate organization which facilitates certain etatist aspirations and certain claims that certain matters can be resolved only through this or that measure. This kind of aspiration rules that man out of political action, including what we call stabilization. In this respect we shall have to work much more efficiently. Along this line the comrades in our section for socioeconomic relations have certain initiatives to discuss more closely some questions pertaining to this area.

There are even ideas to discuss whether regulations could enable the Socialist Alliance to be more authoratitive as far as certain decisions are concerned, to insure in this way an influx of ideas and initiatives and to insure a proper status for the man. I am stressing this not because I believe that regulations can resolve God knows what in this area; I am stressing this for a different reason simply to say that together we must seriously concern ourselves with this. It appears that it is in this sense that we must primarily comprehend this document on which we should now state our views. If we achieve something in this respect and provode more scope for the man then he will have achieved a great deal indeed. At the same time, this is the best way to strengthen our unity and the cohesion of our working people, which in every situation, including this one, is on a high level, said Todor Kurtovic winding up today's discussion.

The session ended with the adoption of the document "Topical Questions of the Further Development and Implementation of the Social Role of the Socialist Alliance" and a decision on the province of work and the method by which the Conference for the Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia is constituted.

The federal conference also adopted a report in connection with the adoption of Socialist Alliance action programs on the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and also a report on its work program for the first half of 1980.

Vasiljevic Speech

AU212047 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Zivojin Jerotijevic, Radmila Mijatovic, Nikola Obrstarevic and Drago Tankosic report on session of the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 21 April]

[Excerpts] At their session today delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference discussed the current political situation in the country and the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in that sphere. Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the Federal Conference's Presidium, delivered the introductory report on the topic. He pointed out that during the preparations for the session of the conference and today when the session is held all working people and citizens of our socialist community, all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia have been deeply concerned over the health of Comrade Tito. In factories, villages, schools, at numerous meetings and at meetings held in honor of this year's youth relay race our people express their love for and their unwavering devotion to President Tito as the builder of the new independent, self-managing and united Socialist Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the implementation of Tito's initiative for collective work, Zivan Vasiljevic said that the Socialist Alliance would be actively involved in all stages of constitutional changes and would help in public discussion to find the best orientations. A consistent realization of economic stabilization will be the most important task in the coming period.

At today's session the delegates of the Federal Conference verified, on the basis of the proposals made by the republics and provinces and the sociopolitical organizations at the federation's level, the composition of the new Presidium of the Federal Conference that now has 32 members. Todo Kurtovic was elected as president for a 1-year term of office. Istvan Rajcan will be secretary of the federal conference for the next 2 years. Vjera Kovacevic was elected as president of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women for a 1-year term of office.

Zivojin Jerotijevic, Radmila Mijatovic, Nikola Obrstarevic and Drago Tankosic report onthe session of the SAWPY Federal Conference:

The introductory report at the session placed special emphasis on the questions of economic stabilization, all-people's defense and social self-protection and implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative for collective work and responsibility. Pointing out some fundamental questions and the trends of political actions currently in progress in the Socialist Alliance and in the entire society, Zivan Vasiljevic said:

[Begin Vasiljevic recording] The brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities and the readiness to defend our country's independence and to even more consistently follow our independent and nonaligned policy have been strengthened simultaneously with an undivided concern for Comrade Tito's health. In the past months Tito's name has been heard and read with respect in all parts of the world and the international position of our country has been further strengthened simultaneously with it. And that fact is a great contribution to the efforts and actions of nonaligned countries and progressive forces and movements in the struggle for the preservation of peace and independence of countries and peoples, the struggle in which Tito's Socialist Yugoslavia plays an important role. [end recording]

Continuing his report, Zivan Vasiljevic stressed that in the first quester of this year positive economic trends were realized on the whole and he added that today the entire world finds itself in an economic situation that is burdened by difficulties and crises and that therefore every country faces economic stabilization as an imperative.

[Begin Vasiljevic recording] Our past experience clearly shows that without a stable economy we cannot successfully develop our self-managing system. Any major disruption in social reproduction and in material relations inevitably hampers the functioning of the economic and sociopolitical systems and strengthens the etatist elements and other decisionmaking factors outside the associated labor. It is precisely the economic instability that encourages the tendencies of solving in a non-self-managing manner problems in the fields of expanded reproduction, prices, associations, distribution and so forth. But practice has clearly demonstrated that solutions of that kind bring no essential changes, while at the same time the problems continue to multiply and become increasingly more complicated.

The importance of stabilization for the further dynamic development of our production forces must also be constantly kept in sight because a continuation or even a deepening of instability represents a great problem for the entire material development. Economic stabilization is exceptionally important for our country's position in the world. Self-managing, socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia does not need only its internal political firmness and stability but, to the same extent, also its economic firmness and stability. It is in this way alone that we can prove to the entire world that we are right when we believe that every people must build their own better future with their own forces and in equal cooperation within the framework of the entire world community. [end recording]

The attitude with which Comrade Tito's proposal for holding the third congress of self-managers has been accepted is an expression of the readiness of the working people to resolutely implement all orientations emanating from the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, Zivan Vasiluevic said and then outlined the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in implementing Tito's initiative for collective work and responsibility.

[Begin Vasiljevic recording] Proceeding from the principle of collective work and responsibility, the Socialist Alliance now also faces the task of changing the social accords on the cadre policy through which we must insure a further democratization and socialization of the cadre policy. We must incorporate and assert the attitude of people toward collective work and responsibility as a criterion of the self-managing democratic orientation of cadres. The very great social tasks that we face make it incumbent upon all organizations of the Socialist Alliance to continue to strengthen, with the broad scope of their actions in their daily practice, the relations that are based on the delegate system and collective work and responsibility, to strengthen constructive social criticism, the control functions, the public nature of work, information dissemination, that is, briefly everything that further develops the self-managing democratic atmosphere and practice, the creativity of the working people, their community and our entire socialist self-managing system. [end recording]

BRIEFS

MONTENEGRIN SAWP CHAIRMAN--In Totograd on 10 April, the newly elected SAWP Republican Conference of Montenegro elected a new presidium. Cedomir Djuranovic was elected chairman with a 1-year term of office. Filip Ognjenovic was elected secretary of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, while Dr Milena Dragovic was elected president of the Conference for Questions of Social Position of Women of Montenegro. The Montenegrin SAWP delegation to the SAWPY Federal Conference was also elected, while Nenad Vucin and Petar Rakocevic were elected members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium from Montenegro. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 80 p 3 AU]